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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

On the Somme front the French have carried the sugar refinery at Genermont, a mile north of Abaincourt on the road to Peronne. Whilst the British have simultaneously broken their way into the German trenches in the neighborhood of Thiepval, capturing 300 prisoners. At Gueudecourt also, two miles east of the road, running east from Eaucourt-l'Abbaye in the direction of le Transval, they have advanced their positions.

On the Transval front the Romanians have slowed down the advance of the Austro-German forces and are temporarily, at all events, holding their own on the Austrian side of the border.

On the eastern front there has been some fighting in Volhynia where both the Russians and the Germans claim success.

In Macedonia the Serbs have advanced somewhat along the left bank of the Tcherni river. Simultaneously the French have cut the railway from Seres to Dedeagach, southeast of the town, which is itself directly menaced by the British troops.

Map shows Struma front and town of Seres, which is now menaced by allied forces.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—The official statement issued yesterday by the German general staff says:

Army of Prince Rupprecht: Violent artillery battles on both sides of the Somme, which extended over the Acre, toward the north, attained their greatest violence, between Courcelette and Rancourt, and also on the Barleux-Abaincourt front.

English attacks north of Thiepval led to hand-to-hand fighting in our lines. At one point the British obtained a firm foothold. Elsewhere they were repulsed with heavy losses. In the region of les Boeufs our opponents were repulsed.

The French attacked between Barleux and Abaincourt. They obtained a foothold in the village and sugar factory of Genermont. At the other places they were repulsed. The southern portion of Abaincourt is in our possession.

Army of the German Crown Prince: There was a strong artillery fire east of the Meuse at intervals.

Eastern theater: On the front west of Lutsk increased fighting activity continues. A violent artillery fire, which extended from the Sirevka front, on the Stokhod, as far as to the east of Gorochov, preceded Russian attacks, which were limited yesterday to the wooded territory south of Zaturz and the region of Bubnov. These were checked and repulsed.

There was also increased activity on the railway lines leading from Pluhov and Rohatyn to Tarnopol and on the Narayvka river.

In the Carpathians we recaptured the summit of Smotrec, which we had lost on Sept. 21.

In the Kirilbaba sector Austro-Hungarian troops gained advantages in an attack and took 444 prisoners.

Balkan theater: Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The situation is unchanged.

Macedonian front: Strong enemy attacks west of the Monastir-Florin railway were unsuccessful. Attempts to attack east of the railway were frustrated. In the bend of the Tcherni there is continued fighting, without any change in positions.

Transylvania: On the eastern front there have been successful encounters with enemy rear guards. At the frontier passes of Buzenland there has been no essential change. On both sides of Szurdok pass Rumanian attacks have been repelled. The Rumanians again have been driven from that portion of the ridge which they occupied the day before yesterday.

Sunday—The official statement from general headquarters yesterday says:

On the northern part of the front the British continued, as on previous days, lively reconnoitering activity.

The Somme battle continues. A repetition of the hostile attacks north of the Somme on a large front as on Oct. 12 failed before our curtain of fire. Between the Acre and Morval only one strong partial attack near Gueudecourt developed completely, but it was defeated.

Attacks launched from the line of Morval-Bouchavesnes resulted almost without exception in heavy hand-to-

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RUSSIA DENIES POSSIBILITY OF SEPARATE PEACE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—Regarding reports of the possibility of a separate peace between Russia and Germany, the official Petrograd news agency is authorized categorically to deny these fantastic rumors spread by German agents in neutral countries to create distrust of Russia among her Allies.

It refers to the statement made to the press by M. Protopopov, minister of interior, on his return from imperial headquarters, as confirming the immutable decision of the Imperial government to continue the war to the end and as furnishing fresh proof of the true intentions of Russia.

GERMAN SUBMARINE WAR CALLED ILLEGAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Saturday—In addition to the views already published with regard to the activities of the U-53 off Nantucket, Lord Robert Cecil expressed his opinion as to the legality of the submarine boat's actions and remarked that there was perhaps no great difference between what the U-53 did off the American coast and what other German submarines did nearer home.

Replies to a question on the blacklist, Lord Robert, while declaring there will be no increased stringency in this matter, would not admit there will be any modification, except, of course, in the direction of removing names from the blacklist on presentation of satisfactory assurances regarding firms. He emphasized, however, that Britain in no way regarded a firm on the blacklist as an enemy firm. It only proposed not to allow British traders to trade with these firms. French and Italian law, on the other hand, regarded firms of enemy origin wherever situated as enemy firms and considered their goods liable to seizure anywhere. This was only another instance in which British law did not go nearly so far as the law of other allies.

EMBASSY CONFIRMS CONCESSION REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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RAILROAD ASKS WEIGHING OF MAILED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to have the post office department establish a weighing of mails in the eastern division beginning Nov. 1. It states the last weighing was in the fall of 1912.

STRIKE SPREADS AT PANAMA

PANAMA, C. Z.—The strike started by Negro workers on the Panama canal is spreading, 500 street car employees having gone out, completely tying up the road. The bakers threaten to walk out tonight. Prisoners are cleaning the streets of Panama, the regular cleaners having quit work. The strike has not interrupted dredging in the canal.

CARRANZA FAMILY REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State department officials today volunteered an explanation of the report that General Carranza's family have left Mexico City. Advises to the department, it was said, were that the family had not yet left the capital but expected to go either to Queretaro or Saltillo for the pre-election convention soon to be held.

NEW BELGIAN DECREE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HAVRE, France, Monday—An official Belgian communiqué gives a royal decree regarding punishment of persons assisting Germans in the foundation of the New University of Ghent.

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FLOATING BASE FOR SUBMARINE NOT IMPOSSIBLE

New London Officials Advance Theory While Denying Reports of Use of Local Ship to Help Submarine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW LONDON, Conn.—No supplies for any German submarine are being forwarded from this or any of the neighboring ports, according to the authorities in this city, although extensive provisions have been made for the long-expected appearance of the much-advertised German merchant submarine of the type of the Deutschland. Tugs, manned by local crews, are going out nightly for the purpose of piloting such a submarine through the narrow entrance into Long Island sound.

F. Valentine Chappell, a local business man and chairman of the Connecticut board of docks, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "I can conceive of no way in which any supplies could be carried out of this port without the fact becoming known within five minutes after the motor boat, tug or steamer had returned from her trip. This port is too closely watched; it is too much in the public eye at present to be used as a base for supplying German submarines."

"It is true that the Eastern Forwarding Company of Baltimore, an American corporation, but which is backed by German capital, has leased the big dock which the state recently completed on the New London side of the Thames. It is there that the German steamer Willehad, which took refuge in Boston at the outbreak of the war and which was brought from that port last summer, is moored. The Willehad brought no cargo from Boston and has taken none on board, although the company has assembled on the pier a large quantity of nickel, rubber and chrome steel, while at the head of the pier are four, tank cars loaded with crude oil. All German submarines use oil, and not gasoline for their engines."

"The federal officials, Collector Mc Govern of Bridgeport, who is in charge of the district, and Collector Comstock of the New London custom house, have familiarized themselves with every move that has been made by the Eastern Forwarding Company, and the dock and pier is guarded night and day by United States government officers. The Bremen, it is understood from the officials of the forwarding company, is three weeks overdue, and in the belief that some serious event has delayed her, the officials are now looking for another boat, the America."

"There has been no secrecy in the dispatching of tugs to watch for these two boats. The forwarding company has not sent its own tugs, but has taken any available boat either in this port, Mystic or Westerly, and, if any of these craft was engaged in supplying any submarine off shore the fact would be known on the waterfront within five minutes after the crew came back."

"The state dock and pier in New London was built for the commerce of this port and we could not question the intentions of the Eastern Forwarding Company, when it offered to lease the property, any more than we could have questioned the White Star or the Cunard line, if either had desired to make New London the terminus of their transatlantic lines. I know that there are many sympathizers of the Allies in New London, and I have no doubt that any attempt to succor German submarines through this port would arouse them into almost instant action."

"Along the water front it was stated that the officials of the Forwarding Company were taken by surprise when the German submarine appeared in Newport a week ago, and believing that it was the Bremen, several of them started for that city, only to be recalled when it was learned that the submarine was a war ship and not a merchant vessel."

"It is the theory of these officials that the U-53 either has sufficient fuel and supplies for a round trip to this country or that the Germans have established a submarine base several hundred miles off the coast, in a part of the Atlantic which is seldom used by ordinary shipping. It is pointed

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HOSTILE RAID ON SOUTHERN GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—An official statement gives supplementary details of an enemy air raid on southern Germany. The air squadron totaled from 40 to 50 machines and showered bombs on Donaueschingen, Altenhofen, Huefingen, Eschweiler, near Niedstadt, Hirsch, in the Klinz valley, and on Rottweil. No military damage was done, and only slight damage to private property and the wounding of some civilians. At Tuebingen and at Oberndorf the total casualties were 27, including seven killed. One British aeroplane was among nine enemy aeroplanes brought down. The enemy in this fresh attack on peaceful German places, the statement adds, had to pay for his results which were without military importance.

Reply to United States Reiterates Legal Points and Promises to Reduce to Minimum the Inconvenience and Delays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The identical replies of Great Britain and France, incorporated in one note, are given out by the state department as the latest development in the mail seizures controversy between the United States and the Allies.

The reply is taken to indicate two important facts. The first is that the Allies do not recede from the position they have heretofore maintained, namely, their right to examine neutral mails to prevent contraband either in the form of goods or information from reaching the enemy.

The second important point is that the Entente reiterates even in stronger language than in the past its purpose to reduce to the minimum the unavoidable inconvenience of neutrals.

The following technical paraphrase of the note has been prepared at the British embassy and is given as a comprehensive outline of the full document that is now before the state department:

The views of the United States government and of the Allies agree on certain points, for instance, that the postal union convention does not apply, and that postal packages may be examined to see if they contain contraband. This being so it is necessary to open postal bags and examine them and this examination cannot take place at sea without delay and inconvenience. Arrangements have now been made to carry on the examination with the least possible delay and to forward innocent articles to their destination.

The Allies recognize that mails on ships forcibly brought into port must be treated exactly in the same way as on ships on the high seas.

Ships voluntarily coming into port, by order of the owners, in order to obtain certain advantages are subject to the law of the land whether in peace or war. (See U. S. v. Dickelman, Scotts Cases 264.)

The Hague Convention II. does not apply because it was not accepted by some of the belligerents: The German government has itself taken this view. In general the Allies are prepared to accept the principle in the preamble as to "guarantees due to peaceful commerce and legitimate business" but they cannot abandon their right to prevent the fraudulent use by the enemy of neutral mails for belligerent purposes. As laid down in the case of the Atalanta, Scotts Cases 750, information can be as useful a means of war as ammunition and must be treated in the same way.

As a matter of fact information as to military operations and especially as to enemy plots in neutral countries especially the United States has been discovered in this way.

An examination of precedents shows that the great powers have claimed the right to intercept enemy correspondence in neutral mails and as in the President's proclamation of May 12, 1862, to regard things and information as equally contraband of war. Intercepted enemy correspondence was used in the United States courts during the civil war and was also laid before Congress. The Mexican or Spanish wars can hardly be quoted as precedents as the circumstances were entirely different.

The Allies will do all in their power to forward without interruption and delay all innocent commercial documents and correspondence and have given instructions accordingly. Money orders, however, to enemy address are the equivalent of money, which is always considered contraband.

The Allies hold that it is their right as belligerents to exercise on the high seas the control recognized by the law of nations necessary to prevent the transport of anything which might be used by the enemy in the conduct of war or to increase his resources. But they pledge themselves to do all in their power to prevent the exercise of their belligerent rights from interfering with neutral rights, and, while maintaining the above rules, the Allies are prepared to examine all complaints as to abuses or mistakes and to take the requisite measures of redress.

Separate memoranda have been already communicated by the British government detailing the reforms of procedure already introduced with a view to reducing the inconvenience to neutrals to a minimum as well as the results of inquiries into the separate cases brought before the notice of the government.

NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

SERBIA CALLED MOST RESOLUTE OF ALLIED GROUP

Interview With M. Boskovitch
Emphasizes Importance of Role Country Played—Nationality and Balkan Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"Serbia is of all the Entente Allies the most resolute to fight to the end for the cause of liberty and the integrity of treaties, and for the enforcement of the great idea of nationality." This was the opinion expressed recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by M. Boskovitch, the retiring Serbian minister in London, whose great ethnographical and historical knowledge and ability in interpreting the ideals of Serbia have well served the interests of his country in the office which he now vacates. It may be admitted that Serbia has now everything to gain by the victory of the Entente, but it must also be admitted that the central powers would have been glad at different times to have bought off so redoubtable an opponent as Serbia.

The importance of the rôle of Serbia is perhaps not even now sufficiently appreciated in the west. Yet the part played both before and during the war by the political schemes which would have pushed Central Europe to the Bosphorus and extended the sway of the German Emperor beyond Constantinople to Bagdad are becoming more and more appreciated even by the uninstructed. Serbia has always lain athwart these ambitions which the developing idea of a great Jugo-Slav state has threatened with complete extinction. Moreover, the extraordinary resolution and valor with which Serbia, single-handed, held so long the bridge joining the central powers with their allies, Bulgaria and Turkey, entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the Entente, and, it may be added, to the satisfaction of the aspirations which are only reasonable in a virile and developing nation. And as a sheer spectacle of greatness, who can ever forget how the Serbian soldiers, fighting against overwhelming odds, resisted for many weeks the first Austrian avalanche of men and guns? Who can ever forget how, finally demoralized by their terrible experiences, fighting many of them without weapons or with the rifles of their comrades as they fell, they suddenly gathered themselves together when it appeared as if all hope must be abandoned, summoned again the determination to conquer, broke the Austrian advance, and in 10 days swept their foes beyond the Danube?

It will never be placed to the credit of the "Entente" Allies that they failed to save the little countries of Belgium and Serbia. But Serbian officers are convinced that they could have beaten back the second Austro-German invasion had it not been for the fatal stab-in-the-back from Bulgaria. "The Austro-Germans," M. Boskovitch contended to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "would never have got beyond Rudnik had it not been for that" and he went on to say that every Serbian soldier remembered that fact as he fought on the left of his Allies at Salonic. Bulgaria can expect no forgiveness from Serbia and the Serbian peasants are fighting with the intensity of men who have been treacherously attacked from behind in the hour of crisis, and have watched their country being burned and ravaged. "For," M. Boskovitch contended, "there has never been anything in the history of Serbia, to equal the cold fury of the Magyar massacres in Serbia and the Bulgarian massacres of Serbians in Macedonia. Around Prilep particularly families of 10 to 15, from the great-grandmother to the youngest child were exterminated by the Bulgarians. It is the opinion of many experts," the Serbian minister added, "that the population of Serbia is nearly 1,000,000 less than before the war."

But if the Entente are victorious it is a greater Serbia that will arise on the ashes of the first, a new state which will include Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. And this not by dominating unwilling peoples as a reward for military exertions, but by the natural enforcement of the rule of nationality, joining together one people who have been too long unnaturally held apart. "For," M. Boskovitch pointed out, "it is a homogeneous Slav race which stretches all the way from the Iskar river to the Adriatic sea." There are problems to be solved before this ideal of a greater Jugo-Slav state is realized, if the indispensable gateway to the Adriatic and the right of the people of the Banat of Temeswar to join with their relatives beyond the Danube are to be granted.

As regards the Adriatic, M. Boskovitch is convinced that the justice of Serbia's needs on that sea will not be seriously contested. Italy, which has overcome so many difficulties in achieving her own national unity and greatness cannot, he thinks, deny its rights to Serbia if her own strategic position on the Adriatic is safeguarded. As to the Banat the rights of Serbia are based on national, political, economic and strategical considerations. "On the score of nationality," M. Boskovitch remarked, "Russia has no claim to Constantinople, yet the strategical and economic necessity of Russia securing a free outlet to the Mediterranean is held by the Allies to justify her claims to it. The strategical need for Serbia to have a zone, beyond the Danube protecting Belgrade must equally be admitted. It is impos-

sible that Serbia can continue with her capital on the frontier so open to attack as now and it would not be satisfactory that Austro-Hungarian domination of the zone covering Belgrade should be replaced by the domination of any other country, however friendly. And to this and economic and political considerations has to be added the right in virtue of nationality since the Banat is the oldest Serbian land and three quarters of its soil is in Serbian hands. The first Serb colony in history within the mountains was the Banat. But if Rumania is reasonable there will be no difficulty in arriving at an understanding on this question. "And," M. Boskovitch added, "there has never been any quarrel between Rumania and Serbia in the whole of their history and I am certain these cordial relations will not be clouded by this question." In this connection M. Boskovitch reminded The Christian Science Monitor representative that Serbians were now fighting with the Romanians in the Dobrudja to the strength of a division made up of Serbian volunteers from Russia.

Touching again on the question of union among the southern Slav peoples, the right of which was admitted in all the Entente countries, M. Boskovitch remarked that the sense of nationality had always been strong in Serbia, Bosnia and Montenegro. From the beginning of the Turkish invasion in the Balkans till the beginning of the nineteenth century when finally the domination of the Turk was swept away, Serbia had continually revolted against Turkish tyranny. There had been a time when Serbia had been, as it were, obliterated, but the strong national sentiment had remained and Serbia had risen again. What had particularly developed in the past 50 years, and with special rapidity in the last decade, was the sense of Serbo-Croat unity.

Serbia, M. Boskovitch remarked, achieved her own independence unaided. Bulgaria on the other hand had her independence forced upon her by the powers. In all her history, Bulgaria never revolted against the Turks. She preferred submission to the perils of resistance. When the Russians finally marched into Bulgaria and freed it from the Turk, the Bulgarians allowed them to do so utterly unassisted. Only some 3000 Bulgarian volunteers from Russia itself lent them any assistance. The Bulgarians, M. Boskovitch said, are good fighters, very obstinate, but very submissive to the overlord, such as was the Turk. They are, however, greedy and rapacious, and their success in the first Balkan war inflamed them with pride which their alliance with what they regarded as an unconquerable power like Germany has intensified. It does not do to talk too much about Bulgaria's policy being Ferdinand's policy, or Radoslavoff's policy. It is the Bulgarian people's policy. They have always yearned for a Bulgarian hegemony in the Balkans and still talk boastfully of a Bulgaria washed by three seas. If Bulgaria were allowed to keep Macedonia, M. Boskovitch remarked emphatically, within a few years she would make a further drive westwards towards the Adriatic. To understand the Balkan situation it is necessary to realize that Bulgaria is the most ambitious nation in the Balkans. Spies to the Prussia of the Balkans, and to secure peace it is necessary to destroy the power of Bulgaria to disturb it. The treaty of Bucharest established an equilibrium in the Balkans which Bulgaria could not disturb without raising against herself a very powerful combination of the other nations. Hence the unwise of those western critics who thought Bulgaria could not be badly treated and wished to disturb the treaty of Bucharest. The only way to make a friend of the Bulgarian, M. Boskovitch added with a laugh, is to tickle him.

Here again, M. Boskovitch remarked, the enforcement of the idea of nationality will solve the problem. Bulgaria should be pressed hard within the area inhabited by people of Bulgarian extraction. If that be the test, the Bulgarian claim to Macedonia cannot be upheld for a moment. There can be Bulgarian partisans in Macedonia who express Bulgarian sentiments with all the fanaticism of the renegade. In the same way there are Muhammedan Serbs in Bosnia whose sentiments, although racially they are pure Serbs, being descendants of the Serbian aristocracy which was wiped out by the Turks, are sympathetic to the Turk. Similarly there are the Muhammedan Greeks in Crete, racially pure Greeks, but full of Turkish sentiment. If, however, actual racial kinship is made the test as to what territory is to be given to Bulgaria, the latter will not be allowed further west than the region of her old capital as far as the river Iskar and Ihtiman and in the Bulgarian areas westward of these lines Bulgarian sentiment will disappear in a few years.

Enforce the rule of nationality. Remove from Bulgaria the power to dominate and there will be peace in the Balkans. Serbia is an element of peace, not of disturbance. You must remember that the mass of Serbians are of one class. There is a small bourgeois class, a class of intellectuals, but the great mass are peasants. Serbians are very independent, there is no sense of inequality among them, the peasant of the village feels himself to be on precisely the same footing as the most advanced intellectual. The Serbians in a word are the most democratic people in Europe and this itself is a guarantee of peace.

In conclusion M. Boskovitch thanked The Christian Science Monitor for the service it had rendered in stating Serbia's case from time to time, and in helping to remove that cloud of misconception which had shrouded Serbia and hid its real qualities from western eyes. This was due to the fact that nearly all the news about

Serbia published in the west came via Budapest and Vienna where indeed most of it was manufactured. A campaign of misrepresentation, a skillful utilization of everything that would cast discredit on us, the minister remarked, was part of Austria-Hungary's preparation for our overthrow. I am thankful that these efforts failed and that this cloud is rapidly being cleared away.

BURSARIES AWARDED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The New South Wales education department, at the request of the premier, has furnished an exhaustive report upon the first bursaries awarded under the bursary amendment act of 1912. The bursary board awarded 300 bursaries as from Jan. 1, 1913. One hundred and ninety-six of these bursaries were given to boys and 104 to girls, but two boys and two girls did not accept the bursaries offered, so that the number actually awarded was 296. For various reasons 33 boys and 13 girls surrendered their bursaries before they had reached the standard of the intermediate certificate, and it is significant of the demand for boy labor that of the 46 surrendered bursaries, 33 were held by boys and 13 by girls.

At the intermediate examination held at the close of 1912, 136 boys and 55 girls holding bursaries succeeded in gaining the certificate. Some of the others elected to take an additional year for this intermediate course, while some, apparently discouraged by their failure to pass the examination, surrendered their bursaries. Thirteen pupils who were of advanced educational standing when the bursaries were allotted completed the full secondary course in 1912 and left school, while 114 boys and 72 girls are still in attendance. Of the original 296 students, therefore, who were given state bursaries, 190, equal to 67 per cent, have either completed, or will complete this year, the full secondary course.

It is expected that 110 boys and 51 girls will compete for the leaving certificates examination, which is to commence on Nov. 13, while the remaining four boys and 21 girls have repeated a year's work, and presumably will sit for the leaving certificate in 1917.

"When it is remembered," said the premier, "that bursaries are only awarded to the children of parents of limited incomes it is extremely gratifying to find that with the assistance given by the department such a large proportion of boys and girls have been enabled to complete a full course of secondary education, with the possibility of a university exhibition next year. We are quite justified in stating that the majority of these boys and girls would have had to remain satisfied with a primary course of education had it not been for the provisions of the bursary amendment act of 1912."

One of the conditions attached to the granting of state bursaries admitting to courses of secondary education is that the total income of parents or guardians must not exceed a quota of £50 for each member of the family (including parents or guardians, but excluding children earning 10s. or more weekly). This rule does not apply when the parents or guardians' income is less than £200.

The premier has approved the adoption of certain rules affecting claims of soldiers when in special cases no conditions as to income are imposed, and if the wage-earning powers have been impaired since joining the Australian imperial force the applicant should be assisted, the board determining in each case the degree of assistance towards the education of children in accordance with the degree of disability of the applicant.

IRISH HOUSING PROBLEMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Pembroke Urban district council has just completed a housing scheme for workingmen within its area. The places included in the scheme are Clonskeagh, Donnybrook, Ballsbridge, Sandymount, and Irishtown. The scheme embraces accommodation for all classes of working people in the neighborhood, the rents being graduated according to the means of the occupiers. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Duke, fulfilled his first public engagement in Ireland by attending the ceremony which had been arranged to celebrate the completion of this housing scheme. The Pembroke scheme, which is devised to house 750 families, has been so arranged that no loss is expected to fall on the rate-payers, as the rents payable covered all the outgoings, including the repayment of capital, interest, insurance and repairs. In an address to the people of Pembroke, the chief secretary said, I want to enlist your sympathies, and the sympathies of all men of good will, in the greater problem which must appeal to every Irishman, and which, as I think, must appeal to any statesman who sees it close at hand, and that is the great problem of the solution of the housing difficulty in the City of Dublin. If I have trespassed upon all your indulgence, he continued, in referring to that trouble, it is because it is quick and fresh in my thoughts, and because upon this, the first opportunity I take of addressing the Irish people upon the soil of Ireland, I want to speak of it as a very urgent problem of the day, with the intention, so far as I have strength or influence while I have responsibility in this matter, whether in a public position or as a private citizen, to contribute my part to the material well-being of the ancient metropolis of this island.

WAGE DEMANDS OF RAILWAYMEN IN SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the South Wales railwaymen decided to suspend their resolution to strike until further negotiations between the men and the railway companies had been concluded. This decision was come to as the result of the intervention of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P. Addressing a meeting of delegates at Cardiff in the afternoon following their decision, Mr. Thomas said that he based the claim of the railwaymen on the ground that railwaymen were as essential in this national crisis as the men in the trenches, and the wages and conditions of the railwaymen were not such as to enable them as public servants to maintain a proper basis of efficiency. Mr. Thomas then mentioned that in course of negotiations, the companies first offered them 2s., then 3s. They stated that they were prepared to give 3s., or alternatively they were prepared to take the matter to arbitration. His reply to arbitration was that they could not arbitrate on the question whether a man prepared to work was entitled to at least a living wage. Another proposal of the companies was that a distinction should be made between married and single men. They felt, however, that it was the business of the state, not of the employers, to differentiate between married and single men, and, further, that nothing could be more invidious than that different conditions should prevail among men doing precisely the same work. Such a position would be absurd and illogical and would result in disaster. The representatives of the men were unanimous in rejecting the proposal. Then the offer of arbitration was submitted to the executive council who refused it.

On the following morning there appeared in the press what was called a Press Bureau statement, saying that an offer of 3s. a week had been made with an offer that any additional amount should go to arbitration. This was inaccurate. The offer made was of 3s., or arbitration. On Friday afternoon the full executive committee of the union went to the board of trade. Among those who came into the room to meet them were Mr. Runciman, Mr. Montagu, the minister of munitions; Dr. Addison, his assistant; Mr. Arthur Henderson, the labor adviser to the government; Sir Hubert Lewellyn Smith, General Sir William Robertson, and the First Sea Lord.

Mr. Runciman explained that they had been called together because the government recognized the difficulty and the danger of the situation in view of the belief that there might be a stoppage that week-end, and they asked Sir William Robertson, a man they could all respect, to address them. It was understood they were to be given a very grave statement as to the position of the war, and as to what would happen if even one hour's stoppage was to take place. Mr. Thomas said he wanted the companies to hear them also. He asked the president of the board of trade, therefore, if it would not be better for both sides to hear the statement instead of only one. It was understood they were to be given a very grave statement as to the position of the war, and as to what would happen if even one hour's stoppage was to take place. Mr. Thomas said he wanted the companies to hear them also. 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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

SUMMARY SHOWS
ALLIES' POSITION
IN WAR IMPROVES

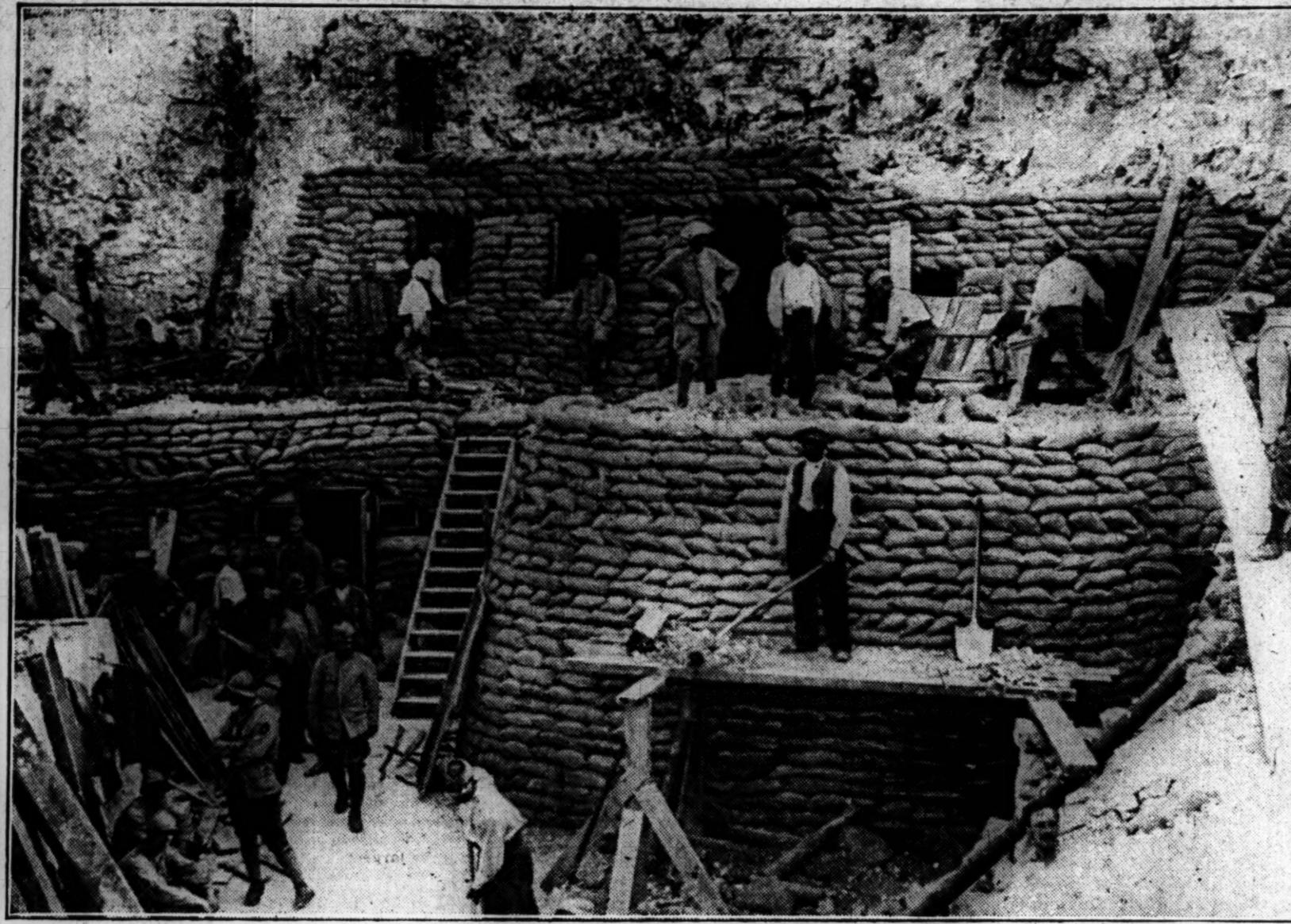
Entente Forces Continue to Capture Portions of Ground Held by Central Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Hungarians have clearly been given definite assurances that something will be done in regard to Transylvania and the menace from the south. Count Tisza, the prime minister, has stated that the central powers will use every available man for the crushing of Rumania. This is somewhat vague, for every available man does not necessarily mean very many. When it is coupled, however, with the expectation everywhere that von Hindenburg is making a big effort to gather together a great head of troops for another offensive and that his military instincts, training, and study incline him to the east rather than to the west, it may mean a good deal. Whatever it does mean it is certain that the Entente Allies will continue "unhastening but unrelenting" their massive offensive which week by week affects still further portions of the lines encircling the central powers and largely robs them of the value of those interior lines which have hitherto made sudden big offensive movements a comparatively simple matter for them.

The striking and essential fact of the situation at this moment, Sept. 19, is that on the front of the greatest concentration of the men and guns of the central powers, namely on the front opposed by General Foch and Sir Douglas Haig, the Allies' successes are increasing in magnitude and speed. More ground is being gained in quicker time; more villages, with an increasing and imposing total of prisoners, are passing from the front to the rear of the Allied line. The British advance, which expelled the Germans from the high ground south and southwest of Bapaume, achieved a depth along its six miles of length of from one to two miles and villages like Martinpuich, Flers, and Courcellet, constituting machine gun fortresses to which the Germans might be excused applying the word "Impregnable," and very important points of observation at the edge of the high ground, were captured with astonishing ease. The French further south had already, at Bouchavesnes, east of and about midway between Combles and Peronne, broken through what, at July 1, was the third and last line of German defenses. The British continued the process to the north. That further defenses have been constructed in the rear with German thoroughness and skill goes without saying but it also goes without saying that they cannot have the elaborate character of those now lost on which the Germans had lavished all their engineering ingenuity and a mass of good material since trench warfare became the rule in the west.

The west, then, is full of movement, and interesting even to those who count success in terms of ground gained and villages captured. What gives it a special interest is the element of surprise which Generals Foch and Haig have succeeded in introducing by a frequent change in the direction of their attacks. Scarcely had the noise of the British advance north of the Somme ceased when away to the south, at the extreme limit of the present battlefield, the French were again on the move. From northeast of Berny, some three miles southwest of Peronne, to Vermandovillers, nine miles away, the French advanced with their usual dash and intrepidity, carrying the two villages—in which every house was a fortress and arsenal—and also the village and hamlet of Denecourt, midway between them. There the position rests at the time of writing, though the fact deserves emphasis that at all points since July 1 the Allies have gone forward and nowhere have they even temporarily gone back. If they can maintain the same pressure and in the absence of any big move by von Hindenburg, it is certain that the Allies will now take bigger and bigger bites out of the weakening German defenses until weather conditions will stop to campaigning. In the spring new German contingents will be available, and in the west von Hindenburg may be fighting against time till then.

Before leaving the subject of the western front, mention must be made of the new arm which, as Mr. Lloyd George said, proves that mechanical ingenuity is not confined to the Germans, and also of the only slightly less surprising part taken by aircraft in the advance. When the British advance began at dawn on the morning of Friday, Sept. 15, the Germans were surprised to see, charging out upon them through the morning mist, not merely the British infantry they expected but huge gray shapes, great armor-clad machines, smashing their way through barbed-wire entanglements, knocking down walls and trees, trampling over bushes, leaping over shell holes and striding across the trenches themselves. Behind came the British infantry, laughing as much as cheering. Nothing could stop the lumbering onslaught of these oddities. Rifle fire made no impression; neither did the rain of bullets from machine guns. One of the huge gray shapes appeared for a time to be on fire, but in a few moments it was going on untouched; it had shaken off a perfect bombardment of hand grenades and bombs, which had affected it not at all. "Tanks," the British soldier called them, and an airman reported that a tank was walking up the high streets of Flers, with the British cheering behind. One tank smashed its way with its battering ram into a sugar refinery, which fairly bristled



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French soldiers building quarters protected by sandbags

LORD MONTAGU SEEKS
IMPERIAL AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Addressing the local branch of the Navy League in Edinburgh recently, Lord Montagu of Beaufort said the recent Zeppelin raid, the largest and the most ridiculous, achieved practically no object of any kind. It produced no panic in any form whatever. They had had about 40 Zeppelin raids in this country, and taking the average as three aircraft in each, which, if anything, was much too low an estimate, something like 120 enemy airships had been over here since the beginning of the war. The Zeppelin destroyed at Cuffley was the first one they had brought down on British soil, and, to be frank, he did not think that it was very much to boast about, though no one was more delighted than he was that they should have got one. He hoped that in future the government would so strengthen their defenses that no Zeppelin raid could take place over these shores except at great peril and loss to the enemy. As indicating the chaos still reigning in the air services, he mentioned that no sooner was the airship on the ground at Cuffley than a service which had nothing whatever to do with airship construction, but acting no doubt under the directions of a higher power, proceeded to cut up, and investigate the remains of the aircraft. That showed how chaotic the arrangements of the present air service must be. He desired to see before long the whole air service amalgamated and made into a much bigger and better organization than at present. They must have a united air service.

On the west, so on all the other fronts there is a continually renewed activity. On the Carso front east of Gorizia a new Italian offensive has begun and the Italians are successfully clearing the heights east and southeast of Gorizia as a preliminary possibly to an advance on Trieste. Important hauls of prisoners have been made after fighting, which, according to the German press, has been of unexampled fury. An important fact is that the new Italian move must be holding up troops which von Hindenburg would prefer to use elsewhere. The same may be said of the important fighting which is proceeding all the way from the Tripoli marches to Galicia where, however, the Russians though adding to their toll of prisoners have not yet taken Halicz. They are, however, making very easy the Rumanian march through Transylvania. In the Balkans the Germans and their allies are endeavoring to use their control of inner lines and command of superior railway communications to crush the Russians in the Dobrudja so as to leave themselves free to turn upon the advance of General Sarrail from the south. Here the position has not been so favorable to the Entente but at the moment of writing fortune has begun to favor them even here. The Russo-Rumanian retirement through the Dobrudja has reached the narrow neck between the Danube and the sea, Rumanian reinforcements have arrived, and the Germans are now face to face with what they call "previously prepared lines" covering the important Constantza-Czerna-Voda railway and the great Czerna Voda bridge across the Danube at a distance of about a dozen miles to the south thereof. On General Sarrail's front the Serbians on the left have driven the Bulgarians towards the Greco-Serbian frontier with the loss of no fewer than 30 guns, the French and Russians have pursued the Bulgarians into and occupied Florina and King Ferdinand's troops are retreating rapidly to Monastir. Hence on all fronts for the time being the battle is with the Allies and will continue so till von Hindenburg can gather forces together for the blow which is practically certain to come.

PRIORITY should be given to the army at the front in respect to aircraft provision, but that ought not to be incompatible with adequately supplying this country with airship equipment. They now realized the importance of warfare in the air. Aircraft was particularly valuable at sea. The Germans hardly ever lost a cruiser, because they did their reconnaissances at sea mainly by means of their aircraft, whilst they had still to employ valuable ships to do that work. It was clear that their fleet must have "eyes" just as the German navy had. About nine months ago Lord Montagu mentioned the British had unfortunately fallen behind somewhat at the front in point of aircraft, but that state of things had altered very much for the better. They had a new and a very fine type of aeroplane, fitted with a powerful engine, which alone had brought down at the front 27 Fokkers in a short time. In this matter, as in respect to munitions and contraband and other things, the pressure of intelligent public opinion, and the pressure of intelligent newspapers had compelled the government to devote more attention to certain branches of the war which they had not hitherto done.

STATE CONTROL OF COAL URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CARDIFF, Wales—The South Wales members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain committee have reported to the executive council of the South Wales Miners Federation the result of the interview which Lord Milner had with the Miners' Federation committee on the question of regulating the supply of coal. It is understood that Lord Milner, in order to regulate and organize the coal output, was desirous that the whole control should be vested in the government. At present the government controls all admiralty coal for the United Kingdom and for the Allies, but a certain amount of coal is supplied to neutral countries at prices higher than that supplied to the admiralty. It was proposed that the whole of this free coal be distributed by the government, and that during the war period all profits to the owners and the wages to the men should remain at their present figure. The South Wales miners, however, demand an increase in rates of pay before their assent is given to the scheme, and at present the matter is still under consideration.

After describing the method and effectiveness of the air service at the front, which was not only magnificent but marvelously successful and victorious, Lord Montagu added that public opinion must still press the government to make their position better and stronger. If they had had for the fleet a good service of aircraft, the enemy would not have got home after the battle of Jutland. He might be asked what was to happen to their air service upon the conclusion of peace, but peace, in his opinion, was some way off. When the day came, the air service must be the last to be reduced. They were no longer an island. A naval invasion might not come by means of a hundred airships; it might come on a scale much larger which it would need their aircraft forces together for the blow which is practically certain to come.

WARNER ALLEN
ON ARMIES OF
CENTRAL EMPIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The movements of the troops of the Central Empires as a result of the Allied offensive on the various fronts, are discussed in a recent dispatch from H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British press with the French army. Since the beginning of August, he says, the Russian advance on the two banks of the Dniester has compelled the enemy to send important reinforcements to the eastern front. These reinforcements have been mainly drawn from the German armies. The Austrian army has lost in three months more than 750,000 men, and its depots are almost empty. It has been able to send to the eastern front only one Bosnian regiment and a few battalions of Landsturm. As to the Turkish reinforcements, of which so much has been said in the German press, up to the present they amount merely to a single division attached to the army of von Bothmer.

On Aug. 28 the Germans had sent to the eastern front 12 divisions. These divisions were mainly drawn from the northern portions of the Russian frontier and from the depots in Germany. Added to the 12 divisions sent to this front since the beginning of June, they bring up the total number of German reinforcements to 24 divisions, or rather to the equivalent of 24 divisions, since several of these units were constituted by troops drawn from several divisions. All these divisions were thrown into the first line as soon as they arrived. Of the 12 divisions that were brought up in August, nine were sent to Volhynia to cover at any cost Kovel and Vladimir Vojanski, through which runs the line of communications which allows reserves to be transported between Brest-Litovsk and Galicia.

M. Cachin concludes with a strong appeal to the great transport companies who are making large profits during the war, to raise the wages of their employees, who are suffering great privations. While the shareholders are receiving large dividends, he says, the employees are working longer hours, bonuses and gratuities have been stopped, the staffs have been reduced in numbers, promotion has been stopped and wages have hardly altered. The companies when confronted with these grievances have been obliged to acknowledge their truth, but instead of trying to remove them they have only tried to obtain more advantages and to promise a rise in wages at the expense of the public. The workers have said that they would rather give up their right to an indemnity than receive it from the public. It is necessary, he concludes, to assure the employees of a minimum wage which will enable them to maintain themselves in these difficult times, and we have good reason to believe that this will be done before long.

NEED FOR RAISING
WAGES IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The question of the urgent need for raising the wages of thousands of employees engaged in the public services and by private employers, is the subject of an article by M. Marcel Cachin published in "Humanité." For some months, he writes, these pressing claims have been raised, and the problem grows more acute as the cost of living rises. It must be solved before the winter comes. The cost of living has increased by more than a third, but regular wages have not been raised, often, indeed, they have been lowered. The workers have suffered in silence, understanding that the country must be saved at all costs, and that they must contribute their share to the common sacrifice.

To consider first the wages of those employed in the great public services, continued M. Cachin, a large number of them had before the war found it almost impossible to maintain themselves on the meager rates of pay. Their situation now may be imagined. And, yet, he asks, what has been done outside the city of Paris and the department of the Seine, where the authorities have at least set aside the not very princely sum of £6,000,000 for the purpose of raising the wages of their poorest employees? The budget commission of the Chamber and the minister for finance can, he maintains, no longer refuse to examine a situation which is becoming intolerable. He mentions one instance in which a change had been made in the right direction, and urges all the branches of the administration to follow the same example, especially in the matter of the low wages of the customs officials, whose wages in Paris do not amount to £5 a day.

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SEIZURE OF BELGIAN CASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Commenting on the announcement of the seizure by the Germans of 600,000,000 marks from the National Bank of Belgium, l'Indépendance Belge remarks, this now doubtless represents the total amount of cash accruing from transactions in the country, and from the payment of bills in circulation since the removal of the moratorium. This amount, it presumes, is composed of marks for which a compulsory rate of exchange has been fixed in Belgium, and l'Indépendance Belge calculates that it will not enable Germany to pay her German workmen and contractors for more than a fortnight or a month at the outside. On the other hand, however, continues the paper, this robbery by force of arms, if officially confirmed, will react most injuriously on Belgian trade, which despite the difficulties already encountered, has still contrived so far to pay a considerable portion of wages, and thus to render welcome aid to the population. Now, however, the National Bank having no more funds and no further interest in accumulating any, will no longer be able to make disbursements to other banks. The latter, therefore, will no longer be able to come to the help of the industrialists, and thus factories and workshops will be at a standstill. l'Indépendance Belge regards the situation as gloomy in the extreme, but also considers that the German measure constitutes a final act of desperation, portending a withdrawal from the occupied territory.

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MINERS HEAR COL. ROOSEVELT ON 8-HOUR LAW

Former President Recounts How He Forced Arbitration in Coal Strike Fourteen Years Ago—Friend of Labor

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Theodore Roosevelt made a scathing arraignment of the administration and its policies to a large audience of miners here Saturday night. In spite of the fact that President White of the United Mine Workers Union, less than a week ago, declared for Wilson the miners, aroused by the colonel's fiery oratory, cheered him to the echo, and frequently interrupted with shouts of encouragement.

The speaker called attention particularly to the precedent which President Wilson established in dealing with the railroad brotherhoods, and declared: "It will return to plague us whenever we have in the White House a President who is timid in the face of threat of physical violence, or who subordinates duty to the hope of personal political profit."

Mr. Roosevelt announced himself a friend of labor, and recounted the manner in which he handled the situation 14 years ago, when a coal strike threatened to bring hardship on the public. He also attacked Samuel Gompers, classing him as an "amateur diplomat," and placing responsibility for the chaotic condition of Mexico on Gompers, Wilson and Carranza. After reviewing the earlier stages of the coal strike Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I felt that the time had come for me to act. On one side were the greatest and wealthiest mine owners of the country, intimately connected with the wealthiest and most powerful industrial and railroad corporations in the country. These men absolutely refused to arbitrate.

"The representatives of the mine workers on the contrary expressed their entire willingness to arbitrate and demanded nothing except that as one of the conditions of arbitration there should be some representative of organized labor to sit together with the public at large. I made every effort to get the two sides to agree. When I failed I decided that I would act myself.

"When the mine owners positively refused to arbitrate, I proceeded to appoint an arbitration commission without regard to them, securing the consent of a political opponent, former President Grover Cleveland, to serve at the head of that commission. I saw the Lieutenant-general of the army and arranged with him that if necessary I would put the army in possession of the mines and would treat them as a receiver to run the mines and see that neither side interfered with the running.

"When it became evident that I meant what I said the capitalists yielded and the commission was appointed.

"You know the rest, you miners here! Work was resumed in the mines on the old terms, which continued until the commission reported. The arbitration was successful. I understand that with slight modifications you have continued to operate the mines under its terms up to the present day. More important still, it set the precedent for the course that ought to be followed in all disputes of this nature hereafter.

"Mr. Wilson, on the contrary, has set a precedent which he himself admits must never hereafter be followed if justice is to be done.

"Mr. Wilson had before him the precedent I had created, and he had as instruments ready to hand the arbitration board and the interstate commerce commission, with its enlarged powers. But he failed to follow the precedent, or to use the instruments which were ready to his hand."

President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt said, is trying to "gloss over his timidity in the present by assuming an attitude of frowning defiance as regards the nebulous future."

"I champion Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson because in every crisis Mr. Wilson by his public acts has shown that he will yield to fear, that he will not yield to justice, whereas the public acts of Mr. Hughes have proved him to be incapable of yielding in such a crisis to any threat, whether made by politicians, corporations or labor leaders."

"I have always stood for the rights of labor. But I have always stood and always shall stand against yielding anything through fear or because of threats. I believe in the great ideal of arbitration. I believe in invoking the action of the government to help labor, but I also believe that to invoke such action will in the end be ruinous to labor as well as to the country if it is not exercised with wisdom and with fearlessness and in the spirit of exact justice to all parties concerned."

"There is grave reason to believe that in the course President Wilson has followed he did violence to his own real convictions. Until he became a candidate for office he was a bitter, ungenerous and often unjust critic of labor unions. I have before me speeches and letters of him, made and written in 1905, 1907 and 1909, in which Mr. Wilson says among other things that 'labor unions drag the highest man down to the level of the lowest,' and in speaking of the capitalistic class he says that 'there is another equally formidable enemy and it is that class formed by the labor leaders of this country,' and again, 'I am a fierce partisan of the open shop, and again, 'the usual standard of the employee in our day is to give as little as he can for his wages.'

The colonel accused President Wilson of "playing second fiddle" to Samuel Gompers in dealings with the Mexican situation and said the administration recognized Carranza at

Gompers' instance because Carranza was thought to be a friend of labor. To dispel this he read one of Carranza's decrees prescribing the death penalty for any one who promoted a strike among the employees of an electric light company.

Colonel Roosevelt then said the Democratic administration had by its tariff legislation caused distress and unemployment which had been relieved only by the war.

"If it were not for these artificial conditions," he said, "the suffering from unemployment in this country at this time would in all probability be as great as it was in 1914, and we would have seen two or three years of an industrial crisis at least as serious as any we have ever known in the history of our country."

Peace Policy Defended

President Wilson at Shadow Lawn Speaks on Issues

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—"Pennsylvania Day" at Shadow Lawn was attended Saturday by a huge delegation.

In his speech President Wilson declared that while he is for peace,

"America is always ready to fight for things that are American."

He summed up his ideas of the issues of the present campaign in these words:

"America knows that it is faced with this choice: Peace, the continuance of the development of business along the lines which it has now established and developed, and the maintenance of action, on the one hand; or, on the other, a disturbance of policy all along the line, new conditions, new adjustments, undefined alterations of policy and back of it all, invisible government."

President Wilson said in part:

"The contest at Chicago four years ago, and the contest at Chicago this year were for the control of the machinery of the party. I don't mean on the part of the rank and file of the Progressives, for, my fellow citizens, no more earnest and sincere body of men were ever assembled than assembled in those two Progressive conventions at Chicago. And no sincere and earnest men were ever more faithfully deserved and betrayed.

"For, after all, it turned out that the object was not to lead the nation, but to control the Republican party, and any sort of abject surrender was offered by those who spoke, though they spoke without authority for them, if they might be admitted to control that machinery.

"There is something quite as important as the choice of a chief magistrate. I want you to remember that the real sources of action and the real machinery of obstruction are in Congress, not in the presidency.

"Do you suppose that anything could

have been accomplished in the last 3½ years if there had not been a determined and willing majority in the Congress? I have not led these gentlemen; I have gone forward with them. I call your attention to the fact that there is nowhere recorded a single Wilson policy.

"Everything that I have asked that Congress to do was written in pledges of the party itself. And the only power I have exercised is the power of cooperation, the power that all men exercise when, insisting upon the obvious duties of a great hour, men take heart to do great things.

"So that it all comes down, my fellow citizens, to a very simple proposition.

"Are you going to leave your government under the control of people who do know and who will tell you what they are going to do, or are you going to put it in the hands of men who will not tell you what they are going to do and will serve their private interests?

"The vocal part says, 'we wanted war.' The silent part intimates that we wanted peace, but wanted another kind of peace. They never can get over that fundamental uneasiness, gentlemen, that America is in charge of somebody else than themselves.

"But America knows that the things

that were done did obtain peace and

it does not know that the things that might have been done would have obtained peace, so that America knows that it is faced with this choice. Peace, the continuance of the development of business along the lines which it has now established and developed, and the maintenance of well-known progressive lines of action, on the one hand; or, on the other, a disturbance of policy all along the line—new conditions, new adjustments, undefined alterations of policy, and back of it all, invisible government."

General Pearson said that the mobilization of the three regiments of the second brigade, in Boston, for the purpose of giving citizens an opportunity to extend a formal welcome to the returning militiamen, after the last unit of the brigade reaches home, is a possibility mentioned today by Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson.

"The militia is coming home piece-meal," said General Pearson, "and we can't hold the men for delayed sections of their organizations just for parade purposes."

"A mobilization of the men of the second brigade might be held, though, in the city of Boston, when the last unit gets back."

General Pearson said that the mobilization would probably have to be held at state expense.

Battery A of the first regiment of field artillery, M. V. M., arrived in Buffalo this morning at 3:45, and battery B and C reached Toledo at 7:45.

The adjutant-general's office expects the first section of the field artillery

will arrive in Boston probably late tonight or early tomorrow morning.

The first section of the fifth regi-

ment of infantry, M. V. M., en route

from the border to Massachusetts was

reported at Ft. Worth last night. A

wire from Col. Willis W. Stover re-

quests the adjutant-general to use his

influence to have his regiment brought

through to Boston intact and sent to

their home stations from this city. The

present plan contemplates the division

of the regiment into company units at

Worcester.

"I want you to realize the part that

the United States must play. It has

been said, my fellow citizens, been said

with cruel emphasis in some quar-

ters, that the people of the United

States do not want to fight about any-

thing. That is profoundly false. But

the people of the United States want

to be sure what they are fighting about,

and they want to be sure that they are fighting for the things that

will bring to the world justice and

peace.

"Define the elements; let us know

that we are not fighting for the preva-

lence of this nation over that, for the

ambitions of this group of nations as

compared with the ambitions of that

group of nations; let us once be con-

vinced that we are called into a great

combination to fight for the rights of mankind, and America will unite her force for the great things which she has always believed in and followed.

"America is always ready to fight for things that are American. She does not permit herself to be embroiled, but she does know what it would be to be challenged. And when she is challenged there is not a man in the United States. I venture to say, so forgetful of the great heritage of this nation, that he would not give everything he possessed to stand by the honor of this nation.

"What Europe is beginning to realize is that we are saving ourselves for something greater that is to come. We may unite in that final league of nations in which it shall be understood that there is no neutrality where any nation is doing wrong; in that final league of God, come into the world where nation shall be judged with nation in order to show all mankind that no man may lead any nation into acts of aggression without having all the other nations of the world leagued against it."

War Ideas Denied

Mr. Hughes Tells Nebraskans He Is a Man of Peace

LINCOLN, Neb.—Charles E. Hughes on Saturday emphasized in his speech in Nebraska that he is for peace. Correct politics, Mr. Hughes said, would keep America out of war.

"That sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war," he said. "It will embroil us in difficulty."

In the six addresses which marked the opening day of his presidential campaign in Nebraska, the Republican nominee discussed nearly all the issues of the campaign. He characterized as "temporary and abnormal" the present prosperity of the country and urged support of the Republican party so that a protective tariff might be enacted to fortify American enterprises in post bellum days against unequal competition.

The country was living, he said, on the stimulant of the European war and would not long have that stimulant.

The nominee assailed the Adamson bill as "a gold brick" handed to labor.

This declaration was made before an audience of railroad employees who crowded around his car at Wymore, an unscheduled stop, where the train changed engines.

At Falls City, Beatrice, Fairbury, Fairmount, York and here Mr. Hughes addressed audiences which frequently interrupted him to applaud. In his speech here the nominee went into detail on his views with respect to the international considerations of peace and the organization of peace.

Prohibition Prediction

Dr. Landrith Says Party That Is "Dry" Will Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—In an address here Ira Landrith, candidate for the vice-presidency on the Prohibition ticket, said that temporary defeat again awaits this year the Prohibition party, but "eternal destruction lurks just ahead for every political party that in 1920 shall antagonize the issue for which we stand."

"The South has been condemned by

Republicans for having too much influence in the present administration," he continued. "If this be true the South should make the most of it. If the dry South will but make the national Democratic party dry before 1920, particularly if it is again defeated, then the Democrats may confidently count on another generation of life and power. If the Democratic party fails in this there will enter a regenerated Republican party, or the Prohibition party or some party yet to be, and it will be, not only in the White House, but in both ends of the national Capitol, for half a century."

It was stated by Secretary Moon

that Mr. Wood might be prevailed

upon to withdraw if Matthew Hale,

chairman of the Progressive state committee, were invited by the Democrats to take John F. Fitzgerald's place as the Democratic candidate for United States senator. Chairman Hale and Mr. Wood are close political friends.

The latter was the Progressive candidate for secretary of the commonwealth and was always in close touch with Chairman Hale in directing the party's affairs.

This year Mr. Wood became a candidate for the Prohibitionists because of his belief that this party more nearly represented the ideals for which the Progressives stood.

The Progressives were glad to get

Mr. Wood and also Chester R. Law-

rence, another leading Progressive,

because this year the Progressives are making a special appeal for sup-

port from the disintegrating Progres-

sive party.

In circulating the nomination papers

which are to be filed today, the Prohib-

itionists did not encounter so many

difficulties as in the primary cam-

paign. The law allows all the names

in the case of independent candidates

to be printed on a single nomination

paper; hence, a single signature on

the paper counts for all the candi-

dates whose names appear above. In

the primary campaign, a separate

paper has to be used for every candi-

date.

Chairman M. A. O'Leary of the Dem-

ocratic state committee said this af-

ternoon that it appeared that the Dem-

ocratic leaders could not prevail on

former Gov. William L. Douglas to

serve as a substitute for Mr. Fitz-

gerald as Democratic candidate for

United States senator against Senator</

MUENSTERBERG COLLEAGUE ASKS EXPLANATION

Professor Hocking Takes Harvard Educator to Task for Urging German Interests Before Those of United States

Professor William Ernest Hocking of Harvard University, formerly of Yale, has asked Professor Münsterberg to make a further public explanation of statements contained in a letter which Professor Münsterberg sent to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg earlier in the year, but which was intercepted by the British censors.

Professor Münsterberg, according to Professor Hocking, has found fault with the translation of his letter on matters touching President Wilson, as it appeared in the press, but has not mentioned "other points," and continues Professor Hocking, "the natural inferences from this letter as published are so grave as to justify this public inquiry."

In his letter, Professor Hocking implies that Professor Münsterberg's apparent activities are such as might be understood to be more favorable to Germanism in this country than to Americanism. Both men are associated with the Harvard department of philosophy. Professor Hocking's communication, which is headed, "An Open Letter to Professor Münsterberg," is as follows:

"Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 13, 1916.
My Dear Professor Münsterberg:

"Your letter to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, recently made public by the British government, is one in which every American has an interest, especially those who are closely associated with you in academic work, and who feel a natural pride in the honor of the university and of the department in which you are now the senior member.

"In your own public statement, regarding this letter, you have objected to the color of translation in matters touching President Wilson, and there may be other points in which the translation needs amendment. Since you have not expressly mentioned these other points the public impression is that in substance the letter is correctly reported; and the natural inferences from this letter as published are so grave as to justify this public inquiry, and I trust a public explanation.

"Ostensibly, your report to your chancellor is a simple report of facts. You say that there has been a 'slump' in the German-American cause, meaning by this that there has been a tendency to accentuate Americanism, and to avoid what might be construed as favoring Germany. You speak of a patriotic wave in this country, which has swept along with it all weaker elements, meaning perhaps the elements of weaker character, or of weaker German attachments. You assure the chancellor that many of the German-Americans who are now beginning to emphasize their loyalty to America are indeed against war with Germany, but in America's, not Germany's interest. Do you regret that these American citizens are doing their thinking in America's interest rather than in the interest of Germany?

"You have said in your letter that you deplore this fact; you have reported it simply as a fact, but still as a fact unfavorable to the German cause, and so presumably to your own cause. Further, you report your own personal activity in the cause of peace, as an activity in Germany's interest. You admit that this activity of yours is anonymous. You have supposed, no doubt, that the American people could be fed on German-made peace propaganda without realizing either that it came from German sources, or that it favored Germany's cause. Unfortunately, you were right to some extent in this supposition; though the publication of your letter will do more than any one thing to make it clear that the cry of peace at this moment may be a cry made in Germany and for the sake of Germany.

"But what of your own attitude toward the American public. Professor Münsterberg, in seeking by unsigned articles to beguile them into the service of a cause in which they do not believe? Is it not somewhat cynical? Is it the part of a man who stands for public enlightenment and for an idealistic philosophy, to play from a hiding place upon the ideals of other men, whether ideals of peace or any other ideals, in order to mislead them into a service of which they are unaware, and which they would reject? Can you hope for a truthful and friendly hearing from a public which you confess to have approached through an unsigned tendenzliteratur?

"But a question of more serious concern is this: Why do you speak of the strengthening of American attachment on the part of our German-American population as a 'slump' in the cause you represent?

"Do you, in reality, wish that the Germans in this country who have declared their citizenship and loyalty here (as you have not) do you wish that they shall still be first Germans at heart and not first Americans? And are you acting upon such a wish—doing what you can to weaken Americanism in order that Germanism may prevail among us? By what name would such activities be called in your own fatherland?

"It is a part of the ambition and pride of a modern American university not alone to tolerate, but to welcome the most radical differences of opinion. The circumstance that one owes allegiance to a foreign prince would naturally, in our own university, rather heighten the interest and friendliness of both colleagues and students. But, cleverly, it becomes a very different matter when to these welcome differences of thought and ad-

herence there is added an activity, perhaps of wide scope, aimed at the integrity of the citizenship in the country to which we, your colleagues, and this university, owe our protection and welfare. I do not accuse you of such activity. Your letter has accused you in the minds of many, and this present letter offers you the public opportunity to reject the natural inference. Sincerely yours,

"William Ernest Hocking."

Prof. Muensterberg Silent

Harvard Educator, in New York, Refuses to Reply

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A copy of Professor Hocking's letter was shown to Professor Münsterberg at the Hotel Manhattan. He read the letter carefully and then said: "I have no reply whatever to make to this letter."

Asked if he would reply at a later date, Professor Münsterberg said that he did not know whether he would or not. He said that he had no idea that such a letter had been written by regular steamer travel.

Peace Hoped for Soon

Hugo Münsterberg Says It Is Time for Mediation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The time is propitious for the United States to volunteer as mediator in the European war, Hugo Münsterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard, told a large congregation at the Mt. Morris Baptist church yesterday.

"All the world wants peace, no matter what is said for public consumption," he said. "Germany and England are both tired of the war. None can bring about peace as well as the United States."

"If wars of the future are to be prevented, England, Germany and the United States must form an 'inner union.' An outward alliance is not important."

"The nations of the world should remember," said Professor Münsterberg, "that it is all important that the state of peace after this war shall not contain the germs of future wars. If Germany were to settle in Belgium, for example, or if England were to attempt to throttle Germany commercially, we should have the beginning of the next war. In the establishment of peace care should be taken that no cause for jealousy or vengeance remains."

"Above all, Germany and England should be brought together. The hope that the United States will soon mediate between these nations is held by all of those who believe in peace."

ARIZONA GOES INTO COMMISSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new super-dreadnought Arizona, which will be placed in commission tomorrow at the Brooklyn navy yard, will continue to use the local yard as her home port, according to a communication received from Secretary of the Navy Daniels today. The Arizona is the largest battleship in the United States navy. She is 608 feet long, 97½ feet beam and displaces 31,400 tons. She will have 12 14-inch guns in four turrets and several anti-aircraft guns, and is the first battleship to be completed with full protection against torpedo attack. The Arizona is expected to maintain an average speed of 22 knots an hour. Capt. John D. McDonald will be in command.

DRY CHICAGO FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The opening of a new campaign to eliminate Chicago's saloons by local option vote in 1918 is scheduled to take place at a luncheon in the Hotel LaSalle tonight. Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Methodist Episcopal church will be introduced as the new president of the Dry Chicago Federation. The other guest of honor will be Richmond P. Hobson. Plans of education and organization will be outlined by the Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the federation.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY TO MEET
Miss Eva Channing will read a paper on "The Arlington Street Church With Special Reference to the Ministry of the Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing" at a meeting of the Bostonian Society in the council chamber of the Old State House at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The meeting will be open to the public.

MILK GOES UP IN PITTSBURGH
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Milk was advanced one cent a quart today in Pittsburgh and suburbs, following capitulation by Pittsburgh distributors to the demands of the Northern Ohio producers organization. The increase in price is from 10 to 11 cents a quart. Farmers will receive about 20 per cent more for their product on contracts for six months.

GENERAL ELECTRIC TO EXPAND

LYNN, Mass.—Increasing business has necessitated an immediate enlargement of the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company. Application for a permit to build three new structures was granted by the municipal building department on Saturday. They will be of concrete and erected by the company's own mechanics at the Fairchild street or river works of the concern on the West Lynn marshes.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Simmons College resumed its activities today. After classes, Miss Florence Dial will coach those who wish to play in hockey. Miss Helen Granet for 1919, Miss Katherine McMannion for 1918.

FT. WORTH POPULATION
DALLAS, Tex.—The new city directory of Ft. Worth enumerates that the city has a population of 105,000, says the News.

FLOATING BASE FOR SUBMARINE NOT IMPOSSIBLE

(Continued from page one)

out by one official that it would be comparatively easy for the Germans to select some region in the North Atlantic where conditions are favorable, and use it for a floating base. Neutral ships, such as Swedish or perhaps Dutch are leaving New York frequently with case oil. There is nothing to prevent these vessels, it is pointed out, from running straight to these agreed points and loading up several lifeboats with oil or provisions. These lifeboats could be set adrift and probably be picked up by a submarine without much difficulty. It is well known that there is such a region in the North Atlantic between 18 and 38 degrees north latitude and 30 and 50 west longitude. It is very extensive and there are parts of it which are not crossed by regular steamer travel.

Shipping Conditions Normal

Savannah, Ga., Reports That Submarine Scare Has Subsided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—That a submarine was off the Georgia coast to prey upon neutral and allied shipping is not now the belief here and shipping conditions are again normal. Two vessels sailed Saturday and the only remaining British ship in port, the Ormsby, has not completed loading.

While reports of the presence of a submarine in this vicinity are given little credit, some shipping men still hold to the theory that there is a base in one of the excellent but desolate harbors on the South Carolina coast, between the Savannah river and Port Royal. This stretch of coast is off the track of vessels. Small ships take the inside route back of the islands and the larger coastwise shipping moves far out to sea.

Grain Ship Released

Much Wheat for Allies Still Tied Up in New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Late Saturday afternoon 600,000 bushels of wheat and other grains, which have been loaded on steamships for the Allies during the past ten days, were still being held here for orders from the British admiralty on account of the submarine activity in the north of the next war. In the establishment of peace care should be taken that no cause for jealousy or vengeance remains.

"Above all, Germany and England should be brought together. The hope that the United States will soon mediate between these nations is held by all of those who believe in peace."

SEVEN FULL AND PARTIAL CARGOES
were being held in this way Saturday morning when authority was cabled to release the Antillian with 72,000 bushels. The Antillian sailed forthwith and will take the southern route, instead of going to Norfolk and across in the mid-Atlantic lanes.

Several big grain carriers, which are also laden with cotton, were still at their warves Saturday, though they have been ready for sailing for some days. Exporters say they will leave early this week. War risks were stationary Saturday after having decreased slightly Friday.

POLITICS BARRED FROM LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The League to Enforce Peace has just been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. A feature of the certificate of incorporation is an authorization to the league's officers to send delegations to unofficial conferences in foreign countries, such as were proposed recently by Lord Bryce. The trustees are: President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, Harold J. Howland of Montclair, N. J., and William Howard Taft, who is also the league's president.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES REVIEW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court today refused to review the cases in which Frank L. Ledvinka, James Oats, Hiram Stephens and Fanny Sulley of the United Mine Workers of America were convicted in West Virginia in contempt of court for ignoring a court injunction against interference by strikers with employing coal companies during the West Virginia coal strike.

AUTOIST IS SENTENCED

SALEM, Mass.—Thomas H. Kennefick of Gloucester pleaded guilty in the first district court today before Judge George B. Sears to a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced to one month in the house of correction, and on appealing was ordered to furnish \$500 security. Last night Kennefick was driving along Lafayette street when he ran into a buggy, throwing the occupants out and smashing the vehicle.

SIR EDWIN PEARS TO LECTURE

Sir Edwin Pears, former president of the European bar in Constantinople, will deliver a lecture upon "How Constantinople Became the Capital of the Roman Empire" Monday evening in Huntington hall, 491 Boylston street. This will be the first lecture of the second course given under the auspices of the Lowell Institute.

APPAM CASE APPEAL FILED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German claimants appealed today to the supreme court from the decree of the Virginia federal courts awarding the cargo of the prize ship Appam to British interests. Appeals against the decision awarding the ship to a British line already have been filed. The ship represents \$1,250,000 and the cargo \$600,000. Both appeals probably will be heard together.

NEW LOUISIANA PAPER MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOGALUSA, La.—There was an interesting event here last week in the ceremonies attending the breaking of ground for a new paper mill to be erected and operated here by northern and eastern capitalists in connection with local lumber interests. Company officials estimated the mill and equipment would cost \$1,000,000 and that the plant would have a daily capacity of from 75 to 90 tons of paper.

CITIES OPPOSE ELEVATED ROAD FREIGHT PLANS

(Continued from page one)

benefit would be derived only by the far-off places. He contended that if the commission permits the operation of this service that it ought to make a thorough study of routes so that the trains would least disturb the various communities through which they run. When the opposition had finished the commission listened to the rebuttal from the company. This was put in by Atty. Robert Holt. He contended that both local and distant communities would be helped by the proposed service, saying that it would tend to reduce the living cost.

Six-Cent Fares Allowed

In decisions just handed down by the Massachusetts public service commission the Massachusetts Northeastern street railway is to be permitted, on filing new schedule of rates, to charge a 6-cent fare on certain lines of its system, and the Boston Elevated and the Bay State street railways are ordered, despite the objections of the town of Arlington, to provide through car service for passengers between Winchester and Harvard square, Cambridge.

The latter decision is a victory for the people of Winchester, who for more than two years have been trying to secure direct street car service to Boston without the necessity of changing at Arlington. While the town of Arlington declined to grant the necessary track locations to connect the two railway systems for the through service, the service board held that public convenience and necessity require the direct route and orders its establishment under legislative authority.

In its finding in the Northeastern railway case the commission orders canceled the schedule of increased fares planned by the railway to become effective today. The commission is to approve, however, a new schedule based on its recommendations. This schedule is to be given a trial of one year, after which time the case will be reopened if new evidence or arguments are submitted.

New Schedule in Effect

Passengers on more than a score of lines operated by the Bay State street railway are today paying a 6-cent fare, the new schedule approved by the public service commission going into effect at midnight Sunday. Yesterday the conductors received their orders to begin the collection of an extra penny from each passenger with their first trips today.

The proposed fare change for Fall River did not go into effect today since the commission has held this up pending a public hearing it is to give Nov. 1 at 10:30 a. m. This hearing will take up the question of the six tickets for 25 cents which the Fall River officials hold the railway is compelled to sell by legislation.

On the following lines the six-cent fare is now being collected: Brockton-Nantasket, Brockton-Taunton, Neponset-Nantasket, Quincy-Brockton, East Walpole-Dedham, East Milton-Milton Lower Mills, Taunton-Fall River, Providence-Fall River, Lowell-Malden, Lawrence-Malden, Lawrence-Salem, Reading-Nahant, Beverly-Danvers via Elliott street, Beverly-Danvers via Bridge street, Gloucester-Beverly, Prospect street-Montrose, Reading-Arlington, Stoneham-Medford-Wakefield, Woburn-Malden, Haverhill-Andover.

PAPER FROM HEMP HURDS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Possible relief in the news print paper and other wood pulp paper markets was predicted today by the announcement of the department of agriculture that a satisfactory quality of paper can be manufactured from hemp hurds. Hemp hurds are the waste stalk fragments left in preparing hemp fiber for the market.

"Investigations," said a department bulletin, "demonstrated that the hurds can be reduced chemically to paper stock by the soda process, under practices little different from those employed in the manufacture of pulp from poplar wood."

STREETER PETITION HEARING

Arguments on the petition of Francis V. Streeter of Medford for permission to intervene in the receivership proceedings of the Boston & Maine railroad were begun today before Judge Norton in the United States district court. Asa P. French appeared as counsel for the petitioner, who is a member of the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association. Right to be heard on the question of intervening was recently granted to Mr. Streeter by the court, and today was set for the hearing on the proposition.

VENIZELOS PARTY FORMED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With tumultuous enthusiasm, followed by the singing of the national anthem, the Venizelos Party in America was formed Sunday afternoon at a meeting of more than 3000 Greeks in the hall of the Pan-Hellenic Union in West Thirtieth street. Overflow meetings were held on the sidewalk. All were insistent that the old government of Greece had tried to betray their country, and that Venizelos, with his provisional government, was destined to be its savior.

A committee of 1000 was formed to carry on the work of the organization.

CONVENTION FOR NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—It is announced that the 1917 convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvement will be held in this city.

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CANDIDATE SAYS HE IS THOROUGH PROTECTIONIST

W. S. Dickey, Manufacturer, Nominated by Missouri Republicans for National Senate, Gives His Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An outstanding figure in the West in the present national campaign is Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City, who on Aug. 1 was nominated for United States senator by the Republicans of Missouri, over two opponents, by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Dickey is one of the great manufacturers of the trans-Mississippi country, being the owner of more than a score of large vitrified pipe and fire-brick plants in the West and South, with annual wage payments of nearly a million and a quarter dollars. He also has a plant in the City of Mexico. The volume of his business may be judged by the fact that his shipments of raw and manufactured goods amount to about 50,000 cars a year. Mr. Dickey has five factories in Missouri, employing upwards of 1000 men, and it is a remarkable fact, as indicating the feeling of his own employees toward him, that the voting precincts in which these plants are located and these employees live, gave him a practically unanimous vote at the Republican primaries.

Mr. Dickey began his active career as a \$50-a-year entry clerk in a mercantile establishment. The immediate financial returns were not good, but out of this "first job" he got the ideas and the experience which have later brought him success in the operation of the business which he helped to establish in Kansas City immediately after moving there in 1885. Mr. Dickey has been a leader in state Republican politics for years and his home city knows him as a leader in movements for its upbuilding. He has been particularly active in efforts, now showing successful results, for the renewal of water navigation on the Missouri river.

"This is the greatest campaign since that of 1896," said Mr. Dickey. "The people are taking a deep interest in everything that is being said on political subjects and even the hackneyed topic of the tariff finds them ready to listen. I stand in this campaign for out-and-out protection to American labor and am making no apologies for the fact that I believe in developing American resources and producing in America, with American labor, employed at the American standard of wages, as nearly as possible all the things we need in this country. I want everybody to put me down as a protectionist who isn't timid on the subject and who wants protection to be unquestioned. I favor generous provision for national defense, both in army and navy. I am for a fair but firm foreign policy, which comprehends the full protection of American citizens the world over, in their personal rights chiefly, but also in their property rights. I am for an aggressive and affirmative policy restoring the American merchant marine without destroying private initiative and enterprise in that connection. I would be glad to do my part to help put the American flag back on the seas.

"I am strong for the improvement and enlarged use of our inland waterways. I am firmly committed to a policy of national aid to improved hard-surface wagon roadways, which I regard in the light of a good investment for all the people. I am for encouraging in every proper way, the great transportation systems of the country. I favor all rational measures to give labor its proper place in the higher standard of American life and opportunity, including working hours that will allow for recreation and pay that will meet the expense of proper education of children and permit something for diversion and a reasonable measure of honest luxury, leaving besides something for the savings bank. I am for clean, efficient and business-like government as a primary consideration and for integrity in the discharge of public trusts."

CHURCH HOME HELPS GIRLS IN ATLANTA

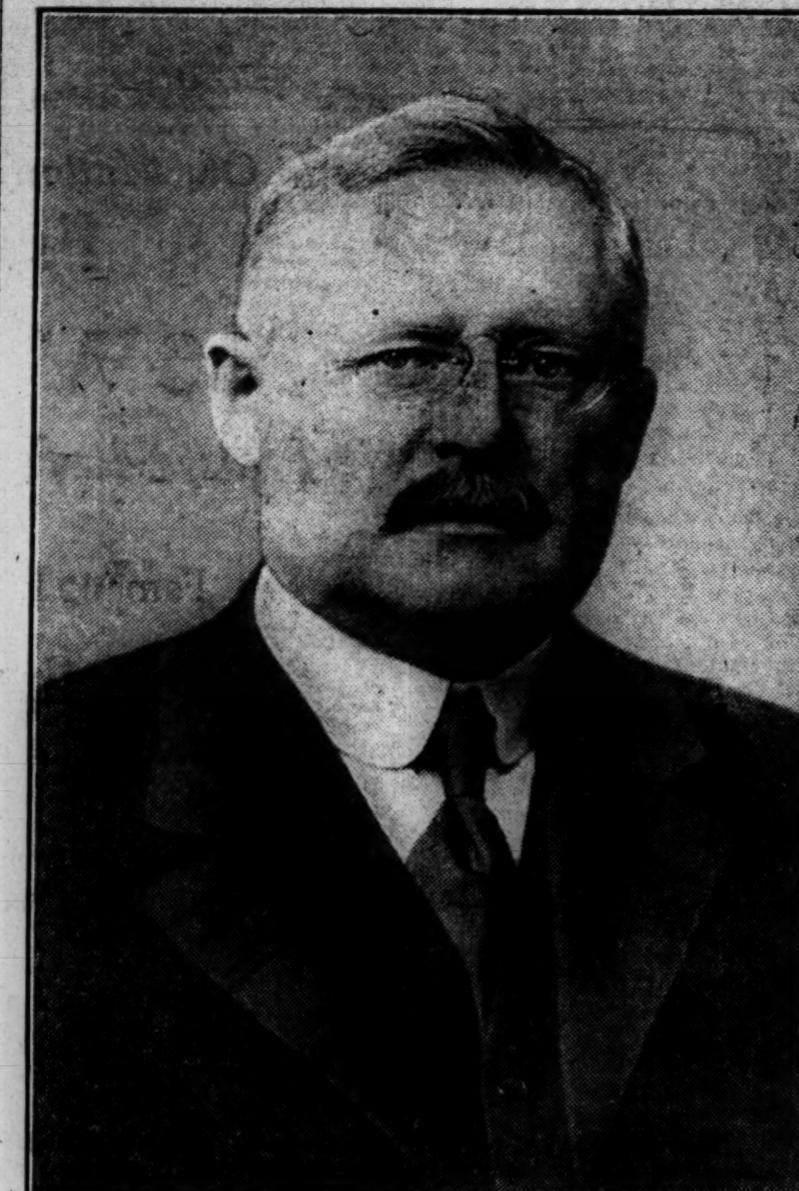
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—There was recently established in Atlanta the "Cooperative Church Home for Working Girls." Located in a fine ante-bellum residence, it has solved many problems of girls without work, as well as those employed at less than a living wage. There are no charges for board, but each girl in the home contributes to the "housekeeping box" as much as she can afford, or not at all if her finances do not allow it. The home is under the management of the churches of Atlanta.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY GAIN IN LIQUOR WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Gradual but satisfactory success is marking the campaign of the prohibition forces in Ohio and Kentucky in their efforts to have newspapers eliminate liquor advertising. S. A. Propst, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of this district, says that several newspapers of influence in Ohio have volunteered to omit liquor advertising. In Kentucky, according to the Rev. T. W. Rainey, the crusade is making good headway.



Photograph by Bain News Service
Walter S. Dickey, Missouri Republican nominee for U. S. Senate

PAPER TRADE IN ARGENTINA FACES CRISIS

Relief Sought in Measure Proposing Exemption of Imported Paper From Taxation

Success of Experiments Conducted by Wisconsin Forest Products Laboratory in Utilization of Wood Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The Argentine Republic, like most nations in the world today, is facing a crisis in the paper trade. In order to relieve this situation it has just been announced that Deputy Zagacagnini intends to present to the Chamber of Deputies a project of a law exempting imported paper from taxation. The domestic industry is of little importance, and in view of the fact that it is dependent on foreign countries for its pulp and other raw materials, the output is even more restricted than in normal times.

Many of the smaller journals have been obliged to use cheaper grades of paper, and others have had to reduce the size of their editions, although the larger and more important dailies, which have long-standing contracts with United States paper mills, seem to find no difficulty in issuing their papers in the regular size.

The price of newsprint paper, as well as of writing and other papers, has steadily increased, and even the United States has not been able to supply the total demand, a large part of which was formerly catered to by German manufacturers.

Although grain alcohol has been used to drive gasoline engines, its full efficiency in that field could not be gained without making considerable changes in engine design. Until gasoline has risen to the price of alcohol, or until the latter product has been reduced in cost to that of the former, Mr. Kressmann does not look for the substitution of alcohol for gasoline in gas engines. The demand for alcohol in its ordinary uses is so great at present that it need not seek a market as a substitute for gasoline.

Two large plants are already engaged in making alcohol from wood waste. One, located in Louisiana, recently changed its methods to conform with the newest improvements in process as pointed out by the experiments here. A number of other plants are reported to be arranging to adopt the Wisconsin process.

"The process of producing ethyl alcohol from wood," said Mr. Kressmann, "consists in general of digesting the sawdust, or hogged and shredded waste, with dilute sulphuric acid at a steam pressure of 60 pounds or more for a short time. A part of the wood is converted into a mixture of sugars, some of which are fermentable. The digested material is next transferred to a diffusion battery, where the sugar and other water-soluble material is extracted with hot water from the digested sawdust. The acidity of the extract is then neutralized with lime or limestone, and the sludge formed by the calcium sulphate and some of the dust carried in the extract is allowed to settle. The clear solution is then drained off and cooled to the proper temperature for fermentation. The fermentation, distillation and rectification of the alcohol are accomplished in the usual manner.

"One of the chief concerns of the forest service, in instituting the experiments with sawmill waste, was to find substitute for grain in the manufacture of alcohol spirit. Grain, of course, is primarily a food product, and should be used as such."

Mr. Kressmann pointed out that waste from any kind of wood will produce alcohol, although best results are to be obtained from coniferous woods, including not more than 10 per cent bark. By operating a converting and distilling plant in conjunction with a sawmill, the value of wood can be enhanced from 22 to 45 cents per 1000 feet, according to figures quoted by the chemist.

WOMAN LEADS OPPOSITION TO WOMAN'S PARTY

Mrs. Bass, Director of Democratic Bureau, Says Congressional Unionists Follow Methods of Militants of England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Democratic campaign among the women voters of the 12 suffrage states is for the most part an endeavor to checkmate and overwhelm the work of the National Woman's party. It is in short a campaign on the issue of suffrage. Other important points in the Democratic program, such as peace and progressive and social legislation, are receiving attention, but in a minor way. The campaign is being directed from Chicago by Mrs. George Bass, director of the woman's bureau of the national Democratic campaign committee at western headquarters here. As a president of the Chicago Woman's Club and in other positions, Mrs. Bass has long been prominent in Illinois.

"It is quite an important thing for a woman to be conducting part of the Democratic national campaign," observed Mrs. Bass' caller, on being ushered into her office, lined with maps of the suffrage states. "It is the first time any woman has been given such a part in national politics. Why should there be a woman's bureau in the Democratic party, with a woman at the head of it? The women voters in the suffrage states are citizens as well as the men, and why should they have separate treatment? It is because there was an organization, the Congressional Union, which formed what it called the Woman's party, trying to line up the woman voters on the lines of sex, and against President Wilson and the Democratic party. Throwing over all other issues in the campaign, no matter how important to the states, they were trying to form a sex party. Their methods were patterned after the militants of England and their theory was based on British government, not American. I am now getting out a pamphlet with which to flood the West, pointing out the English militant methods of the Woman's party and its mistake in thinking President Wilson can put through a suffrage amendment of himself.

Asked of her own position on the federal amendment, Mrs. Bass said she was for it, and at the same time for getting more suffrage states in the meanwhile. "What woman suffrage needs," she said, "is more representatives in Congress. It needs a few more states and then it will find such a number of supporters in Washington that it will have a great bargaining power. True, there are some states where amendment is almost impossible. Get your strong bargaining power, put through your federal amendment, and ratification will come much more rapidly than if you pass the federal amendment and try to ratify without first getting more suffrage states, as the Woman's party urges." Mrs. Bass said the federal amendment could not be passed this Congress and she greatly doubted its chances in the next.

As to the candidates, Mrs. Bass said Mr. Wilson truly loved suffrage. Mr. Hughes did not. She said Mr. Wilson was in sympathy with the humanizing influences that women stand for, that Mr. Hughes, while a clear thinker on certain lines, was a stranger to these issues.

"Are you making much of 'He kept us out of war'?" Mrs. Bass was asked. "Surely," she replied. "Every woman loves peace. We are dwelling also on the social and progressive legislation influenced by Mr. Wilson."

On Oct. 20 Mrs. Bass will herself carry the campaign to fields on that date to combat the party's claims in every suffrage state she can touch before election day.

INFORMATION ON DYESTUFFS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In addressing a joint meeting of the New York sections of the American Chemical Society, American Electro-Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry, recently, Bernhard C. Hesse urged as essential to the upbuilding of the American chemical industry the publication of the values and amounts of imports of products of and for that industry.

"In order to help our country more," he said, "we must know with considerable particularity what our country buys from abroad. If the chemists of the country were fully informed as to the values and amounts of imports into this country of products of and for chemical industry, we could then more intelligently and more surely work towards the self-containedness of the nation, and more completely utilize to the utmost all opportunities around us; if then, added economic help in certain directions were clearly needed, it seems only reasonable to expect that such added help would then be forthcoming, promptly, permanently, willingly and intelligently."

JUVENILE BOARD OF TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A juvenile board of trade is being planned by the officers of the Louisville Board of Trade, under the direction of President Thomas Floyd Smith and James Speed, editor. The movement aims to prepare schoolboys, through early development of public spirit, to meet problems of a civic, commercial and financial nature.

FEDERAL BUREAU SHOWS LIVING COST NEARLY DOUBLED

Statistics on Food Prices From 1890 to 1915 Are Presented by Government

Consumers of beef, bacon and flour are paying \$1 today for the same amount of these commodities that cost them not much more than 50 cents in 1890. The federal bureau of labor statistics, which has been gathering statistics on wholesale prices since 1890, points out in its current bulletin that prices on certain staple commodities have nearly doubled in the last 26 years, while the ordinary prices on 346 commodities entering into the cost of living for the ordinary family show an average increase of about 20 per cent. The retail prices of these commodities have increased as much, if not more, than wholesale prices.

Although the trend of prices for the present year has been steadily upward, the bureau has used the prices of 1915 as its basis of 100 in preparing the tables. The prices for the preceding years are based on this index number of 100 for 1915.

In brief, the statistics show this increase in prices: Fifty-five cents would buy as much beef in 1890 as \$1 in 1915; 52 cents would purchase as much bacon in 1890 as \$1 in 1915; 67 cents would secure as much bread in 1890 as \$1 in 1915; 78 cents would buy as much flour in 1890 as \$1 in 1915, and 82 cents would purchase as much of all commodities as \$1 in 1915.

The highest wholesale prices for all commodities were reached in 1915. Between 1890 and 1896 there was a drop of 15 per cent in the price of all commodities, but from 1896 to 1915 the trend was practically upward, culminating in the record figures of 1915.

Dressed beef, as compared with the drop of 15 points by all commodities between 1890 and 1896, exhibited certain fluctuations in price, but it never receded to the low prices of 1890. The index number for dressed beef in 1915 was 100 as compared with an index of 55 in 1890, which means that \$1 in 1915 would purchase no more meat than 55 cents in 1890. In general, the price of beef advanced slowly from year to year until it reached the highest point of 107 in 1914. A drop of 7 points occurred during the next year.

Prices of bacon have likewise nearly doubled in the past 26 years, but the advance has been more fluctuating than in the price of beef. In 1890 the index number for bacon was 52. By 1894 it was 90. A sharp decline followed that brought the price down to 43 in 1896. The price then fluctuated back and forth with a net result of an index of 115 in 1910, the highest point in 26 years. The next year saw the price of bacon fall from 115 to 83. The ensuing recovery brought the price to 114 in 1914, and once again a decline set in that resulted in a drop of 14 points to 100 in 1915.

In general, a fluctuation in the price of cattle, hogs and sheep has been followed by an immediate fluctuation in the price of beef, bacon, lard and mutton, indicating that an increase in the price paid the farmer for his livestock has meant an increase in the wholesale price of these commodities, and that the increasing prices of meat have not cut into the profits of the packing houses, but they have brought the consumer face to face with a condition where he finds that \$1 in 1915 would buy no more beef, bacon and 55 cents and 52 cents, respectively, would purchase in 1890.

The price of bread has risen 33 per cent between 1890 and 1915 as compared with an increase of 21 per cent in the price of flour and 38 per cent in the price of wheat. Flour began the 26-year period in 1890 at 78, but by 1894 it had dropped to 54. In 1909 the index was 87, but an ensuing decline brought it back to 69 in 1913. A rapid advance followed, which resulted in increasing the price 31 points to 100 in 1915. Wheat followed very closely the fluctuations of flour.

The price of bread since 1890 shows an increase of 33 per cent. This price has been practically independent of the price of flour and wheat, except that a steady advance has been marked since 1902. Between 1890 and 1902 bread stood at 67, except for a drop of 7 points in 1896. Since 1902 the price of bread has risen no less than six times, with four increases coming between 1911 and 1915.

The purchase of mutton in preference to either beef or bacon has offered the consumer little relief from the increasing prices. While the actual increase between 1890 and 1915 has been but 13 points, from 87 to 100, an even greater increase has actually taken place during the period, due to a decline of 31 points in the price of mutton between 1890 and 1894, bringing the price in the latter year down to 56. The price then advanced almost year by year until it reached 94 in 1910. A drop of 24 points occurred in 1911, resulting in a return to the comparatively low figures of 70. The increase was rapid from 1911 to 1915, when the highest price for mutton in 26 years was paid.

IDLER CLUB CRITICS

Miss Vilma Knoblowitz '17, Ramona '18 and Ruth Robinson, graduate, will form the first board of critics for the plays given this year by the Radcliffe College Idler Club. The board is an experiment.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William B. Guthrie, who is to be active president of the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, for which a fund of more than \$100,000 is to be raised if its promoters' plans are carried out, is a lawyer of repute and a writer on legal and political topics. Originating in San Francisco, educated in France and England, and getting his professional training at the law school of Columbia University, he settled in New York city and in time became adviser for large corporations on important issues arising from contemporary legislation and political drifts. Thus he argued before the federal supreme court the constitutionality of the income tax, the inheritance tax, the oleomargarine law, and certain phases of the laws governing railway rates and the powers of the interstate commerce commission. He has lectured on law at Yale, and is now on the faculty of the Columbia University law school.

William Joel Stene, who is now before the public prominently in connection with charges brought by Victor F. Ridder of New York against an alleged effort of the Democratic party to win the German-American vote, is senior United States senator from the State of Missouri, and chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate. He is a Kentuckian who found his way to Missouri, studied at the state university, chose law as his profession and politics as his avocation, and in due time found his way into office, first as congressman, then as governor, and later as senator. His advent in the higher chamber came in 1903, and he is sure of his term until 1921.

M. Emil Verhaeran, who lectured recently in Berne, on the literature of "Young Belgium," dealt, in so doing, with a movement of which he is today the greatest exponent. Of purely Flemish parentage, and educated at the school of Sainte-Barbe, in Ghent, where he had Georges Rodenbach for a schoolfellow, he became, as a law student at Louvain University, the very center of the modern movement, directed at that time against "Philistinism," which was set afoot, about 1880, by the band of ardent and venturesome students about him. Today there are those who place him, with his junior, Maurice Maeterlinck, at the head of the literature of the whole world, and Johannes Schiaf has classed the two together as perfect types of the "new European." Verhaeran has written exclusively in French, and, unlike Maeterlinck, is but ill-acquainted with Flemish. He sings, like Walt Whitman, of the present rather than of the past, and, like others of his contemporaries in literature and art, has discerned and expressed the poetry of modern city and industrial life, as well as of sylvan retreats and classic forms. His work, beginning with "Les Flamandes," published in 1883, down to his latest poems, written since the outbreak of war, bear the impress of his individual experiences, a particularly strong impress having been left by prolonged sojourn in London and other great English industrial centers at a dark period of his career, and a still stronger one by the influence exercised upon him by Belgian life and scenery, both in his early and later years.

H. Parker Willis, who has returned to Washington after a stay in Manila, where he has been busy supervising the founding of the Philippine National Bank under the provisions of the new federal banking act, is secretary of the federal reserve board. He was despatched to the Philippine errand both because of his official position and also because of his knowledge of the islands gained when a special correspondent stationed at Manila in 1904. His case is one of the most significant in recent national history, showing the service which a thoroughly trained economist and student of finance can give to the government in Washington when officials use experts in solving problems of state. Mr. Willis, though a native of Massachusetts, studied at Western Reserve University for his bachelor's degree; then went to the University of Chicago, to Leipzig and to Vienna in turn, all the time specializing in economics, history, political science and law. Returning to the United States from study abroad, he became a professor in institutions in Virginia and the District of Columbia. For several years he worked as a special correspondent for some of the leading journals of the country, furnishing both news and editorial articles on immediate problems of national finance. In time, the government turned to him as a special adviser on problems of immigration, finance and revenue, and rural credits; and when the federal reserve board was created he became its secretary, in part because, as adviser of the administration, he had done much to shape both the final form and the terminology of the law.

AMUSEMENTS

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ALLIES AGAIN EXPLAIN NEED OF CENSORSHIP

(Continued from page one)

of state for foreign affairs, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the memorandum, agreed upon by His Majesty's government and the French government, embodying the joint reply of the Allies to your note of May 24 regarding the examination of the mails.

1. By a letter of May 24 last the secretary of state of the United States was pleased to give the views of the American government on the memorandum of the allied governments concerning mails found on merchant ships on the high seas.

2. The allied governments have found that their views agreed with those of the government of the United States in regard to the postal union convention, which is recognized on both sides to be foreign to the questions now under consideration; post-parcels, respectively, recognized as being under the common rule of merchandise subject to the exercise of belligerent rights, as provided by international law; the inspection of private mails to the end of ascertaining whether they do not contain contraband goods, and, if carried on an enemy ship, whether they do not contain enemy property. It is clear that that inspection, which necessarily implies the opening of covers so as to verify the contents, could not be carried on board without being attended with great confusion, causing serious delay to the mails, passengers and cargoes, and without causing for the letters in transit errors, losses or at least great risk of miscarriage.

That is the reason why the Allies had mail bags landed and sent to centers with the necessary force and equipment for prompt and regular handling. In all this the allied governments had no other object in view than to limit, as far as possible, the inconveniences that might result for innocent mails and neutral vessels from the legitimate exercise of their belligerent rights in respect to hostile correspondence.

3. The government of the United States acknowledges it agrees with the allied governments as to principles, but expresses certain divergent views and certain criticisms as to the methods observed by the Allies in applying these principles.

4. These divergencies of views and criticisms are as follows:

5. In the first place, according to the government of the United States, the practice of the allied governments is said to be contrary to their own declaration in that while declaring themselves unwilling to seize and confiscate genuine mails on the high seas, they would obtain the same result by sending, with or without their consent, neutral vessels to allied ports, thereby to effect the seizure and confusions above referred to and thus exercise over those vessels a more extensive belligerent right than that which is theirs on the high seas.

According to the government of the United States, there should be, in point of law, no distinction to be made between seizure of mails on the high seas, which the Allies have declared they will not apply for the present, and the same seizures practiced on board ships that are, whether willingly or not, in an allied port.

6. On this first point and as regards vessels summoned on the high seas and compelled to make for an allied port, the allied governments have the honor to advise the government of the United States that they have never subjected mails to a different treatment, according as they were found on a neutral vessel on the high seas or on neutral vessels, compelled to proceed to an allied port. They have always acknowledged that visits made in the port after a forced change of course must in this respect be on the same footing as a visit on the high seas; and the criticism formulated by the government of the United States does not, therefore, seem warranted.

7. As to the ships, which of their own accord call at allied ports, it is important to point out that in this case they are really "voluntarily" making the call. In calling at an allied port the master acts, not on any order from the allied authorities but solely carries out the instructions of the owner; neither are those instructions forced upon the said owner. In consideration of certain advantages derived from the call at an allied port, of which he is at full liberty to enjoy or refuse the benefits, the owner instructs his captain to call at this or that port. He does not, in truth, undergo any constraint.

In point of law, the allied governments think it a rule generally accepted, particularly in the United States (U. S. vs. Dickleman, U. S. supreme court, 1875; 92 U. S. Rep. 520; Scott's Cases, 264) that merchant ships which enter a foreign port thereby place themselves under the laws in force in that port, whether in time of war or of peace, and when martial law is in force in that port, it is, therefore, legitimate in the case of a neutral merchant ship entering an allied port for the authorities of the allied governments to make sure that the vessel carries nothing inimical to their national defense before granting its clearance.

It may be added that the practice of the Germans to make improper use of neutral mails and forward hostile correspondence, even official communications dealing with hostilities, under cover of apparently unoffensive envelopes, mailed by neutrals to neutrals, made it necessary to examine neutral mails from or to countries neighboring Germany under the same conditions as mails from or to Germany itself; but as a matter of course mails from neutrals to neutrals that do not cover such improper uses have nothing to fear.

8. In the second place, according to

the government of the United States, the practice now followed by the allied governments is contrary to the rule of Convention XI. of The Hague, 1907, which they declare their willingness to apply, and would, besides, constitute a violation of the practice heretofore followed by nations.

9. In regard to the value to be attached to the eleventh convention of The Hague, 1907, it may first of all be observed that it only refers to mails found at sea and that it is entirely foreign to postal correspondence found on board ships in ports. In the second place, from the standpoint of the peculiar circumstances of the present war, the government of the United States is aware that that convention, as stated in the memorandum of the Allies, has not been signed or ratified by six of the belligerent powers (Bulgaria, Italy, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, and Turkey); that for that very reason Germany availed itself of Article IX. of the convention and denied, so far as it was concerned, the obligatory character in these speculations, and that for these several reasons the convention possesses in truth but rather doubtful validity in law. In spite of it all, the allied governments are guided in the case of mails found on board ships in ports by the intentions expressly manifested in the preamble to Convention XI., and tending to protect pacific and innocent commerce only. Mails possessing that character are forwarded as quickly as circumstances permit.

In regard to mails found on vessels at sea, the allied governments have not for the present refused to observe the terms of the convention reasonably interpreted, but they have not admitted, and cannot admit, that there is therein a provision legally binding them, from which they could not possibly depart. The allied governments expressly reserve to themselves the right to do so in case enemy abuses and frauds, dissimulations, and deceipts should make such a measure necessary.

10. As for the practice previously followed by the powers in the time of former wars, no general rule can easily be seen therein prohibiting the belligerents from exercising on the open sea as to postal correspondence the right of supervision, surveillance, visitation, and, the case arising, seizure and confiscation, which international law confers upon them in the matter of any freight outside of the territorial waters and jurisdiction of the neutral powers.

11. On the high seas, under international law, it is for the belligerents to seek and prevent transportation or other acts by which neutral vessels may lend their cooperation and assistance to hostile operations of the enemy. Now, as has long been observed (among others, Lord S. well in The Atlanta, 6 Robinson, 440, 1, English Prize Cases, 607; Scott's Cases, 780), a few lines of a letter delivered to an enemy may be as useful or even more useful than a cargo of arms and ammunition to promote war operations.

The assistance rendered in such cases by the vessel carrying such a letter is as dangerous for the other belligerent as the assistance resulting from the transportation of military stores.

As a matter of fact, experience has, in the course of the present war, demonstrated the truth of this remark. Hostile acts, which had been projected in mails, have failed. Dangerous plots, from which even neutral countries are not safe at the hands of the enemy, were discovered in the mails and baffled. Finally, the addressees of certain letters, which the Allies had seen fit to respect, have evidenced a satisfaction, the hostile character of which removed every doubt as to the significance of those letters.

12. The report adopted by the conference of The Hague in support of Convention XI., leaves little doubt as to the former practice in the matter. The seizure, opening the bags, examination, confiscation, if need be, in all cases delay or even loss, are the fate usually awaiting mail bags carried by sea in time of war. (Second Peace Conference Acts and Documents, Vol. 1, p. 226.)

13. The American note of May 24, 1916, invoked the practice followed by the United States during the Mexican and civil wars; the practice followed by France in 1870; by the United States in 1888; by Great Britain in the South African war; by Japan and Russia in 1904, and now by Germany.

14. As regards the proceedings of the German empire toward postal correspondence during the present war, the allied governments have informed the government of the United States of the names of some of the mail steamers whose mail bags have been, not examined, to be sure, but purely and simply destroyed at sea by the German naval authorities. Other names could very easily be added. The very recent case of the mail steamer Hudikswall, (Swedish) carrying 670 mail bags, may be cited.

15. The allied governments do not think that the criminal habit of sinking ships, passengers, and cargoes or abandoning on the high seas the survivors of such calamities is, in the eyes of the government of the United States, any justification for the destruction of the mail bags on board, and they do not deem it to the purpose to make a comparison between these destructive German proceedings and the acts of the Allies in supervising and examining enemy correspondence.

16. As to the practice of Russia and of Japan, it may be permitted to doubt that it was at variance with the method of the allied governments in the present war.

17. The imperial Russian decree of May 13-25, 1877, for the exercise of the right of visit and capture, provides (Paragraph 7): "The following acts, which are forbidden to neutrals, are assimilated to contraband of war: The carrying of dispatches and correspondence of the enemy." The Russian imperial decree of Sept. 14, 1904, reproduces the same provision. The procedure followed in regard to the mail steamers and the prize decisions bear witness that public or private mails

found on board neutral vessels were examined, landed, and, when occasion arose, seized.

18. Thus, in May and July, 1904, postal correspondence carried on the steamships Osiris (British) and Prinz Heinrich (German) was examined by the Russian cruisers to see whether it contained Japanese correspondence. Then again, in July, 1904, the steamer Calchas (British), captured by Russian cruisers, had 16 bags of mail that had been shipped at Tacoma by the postal authorities of the United States, seized on board and landed, and the prize court of Vladivostok examined their contents, which it was recognized it could lawfully do. (Russian Prize Cases, p. 139.)

19. As regards the practice of Japan, the Japanese rules concerning prizes, dated March 15, 1904, made official enemy correspondence, with certain exceptions, contraband of war. They ordered the examination of mail bags on mail steamers unless there was on board an official of the post office, making a declaration in writing and under oath that the bags contained no contraband; it was even added that no account should be taken of such declaration if there existed grave suspicions. On the other hand, the Japanese prize court rule acknowledged the power of those courts in the examination of prize cases to examine letters and correspondence found on board neutral vessels. (Takahashi, "International Law Applied to Russo-Japanese War," p. 568.)

20. The French practice during the war of 1870 is found outlined in the naval instructions of July 26, 1870, under which official dispatches were on principle assimilated to contraband, and official or private letters, found on board captured vessels, were to be sent immediately to the minister of marine. Subsequently the circumstances of war permitted of the rule in additional instructions, under which, if the vessel to be visited was a mail steamer having on board an official of the post office of the government whose flag she displayed, the visiting officer might be content with that official's declaration regarding the nature of the dispatches.

21. During the South African war the British government was able to limit its intervention in the forwarding of postal correspondence and mails as far as the circumstances of that war allowed, but it did not cease to exercise its supervision of the mails intended for the enemy.

22. As to the practice followed by the government of the United States during the American civil war, particularly in the Peterhoff case, cited in the American memorandum of May 24, 1916, the following instructions issued in that case by the secretary of state of the United States do not seem to apply to anything, but the forwarding of correspondence which has been found to be innocent. "I have, therefore, to recommend that in this case, if the district attorney has any evidence to show the mails are simulated and not genuine, it shall be submitted to the court; if there be no reasonable grounds for that belief, then that they be put on their way to their original destination." (Letter of Mr. Seward, secretary of state, to Mr. Welles, secretary of the navy, April 15, 1863; VII. Moore's Dig. p. 482.)

23. Finally, as regards the free transit granted to mails by the United States during the Mexican war, one may be allowed to recall the circumstances under which this proceeding was adopted. By a letter, dated May 20, 1846, notified on the following July 10, the commander of the United States cruiser St. Mary announced the blockade of the port of Tampico. Although that measure authorized, without a doubt, the seizure and confiscation of all correspondence for the blockaded port, the American naval authorities, on learning the circumstances of the case, declared "neutral non-commercial mail packets are free to enter and depart," and it was even added that "Mexican boats engaged exclusively in fishing will be allowed to pursue their labor unmolested." (British State Papers, Vol. 35, 1846-7.)

24. It seems difficult to compare the blockade of the port of Tampico in 1846 with the measures taken by the Allies in the course of this war to reduce the economic resistance of the German empire, or to find in the method, then adopted by the United States, a precedent which condemns the practice now put in use by the allied governments.

25. To waive the right to visit mail steamers and mail bags intended for the enemy seemed in the past (Dr. Lushington, "Naval Prize Law," introduction page 7) sacrifice which could hardly be expected of belligerents. The allied governments have again noted in their preceding memorandum how and why, relying on certain declarations of Germany, they had thought in the course of the second peace conference of 1907 they could afford to waive that right. They have also drawn the attention of the government of the United States to the fraudulent use Germany has made of this waiver of the previous practice above mentioned.

26. After pointing to a certain number of specific cases, where American interests happened to be injured from the postal supervision exercised by the British authorities, forming the subject of the special memorandum of the government of His Majesty, dated July 20, 1916, the government of the United States was pleased to make known its views as to what is to be and is not to be recognized as not possessing the character of postal correspondence.

27. In this respect the government of the United States admits that shares, bonds, coupons, and other valuable papers, money orders, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and other negotiable papers, being the equivalent of money, may, when included in postal shipments, be considered as of the same nature as merchandise and other property, and, therefore, be also subjected to the exercise of belligerent rights.

28. Yet the American memorandum adds that correspondence, including shipping documents, lists of money orders, and documents of this nature, will be held at the Hotel Lenox on Friday evening.

even though referring to shipments to or exports by the enemy, must be treated as mail and pass freely unless they refer to merchandise on the same ship that is liable to capture.

29. As regards shipping documents and commercial correspondence found on neutral vessels, even in an allied port and offering no interest of consequence as affecting the war, the allied governments have instructed their authorities not to stop them, but to see that they are forwarded with as little delay as possible. Mail matter of that nature must be forwarded to destination as far as practicable on the very ship on which it was found or by a speedier route, as is the case for certain mails inspected in Great Britain.

30. As for the lists of money orders to which the government of the United States assigns the character of ordinary mail, the allied governments deem it their duty to draw the attention of the government of the United States to the following practical consideration:

31. As a matter of fact, the lists of

money orders, mailed from the United States to Germany and Austria-Hungary, correspond to moneys paid in the United States and payable by the German and Austro-Hungarian post-offices. Those lists acquaint those post-offices with the sums that have been paid there, which in consequence they have to pay to the addressees. In practice, such payment is at the disposal of such addressees and is effected directly to them as soon as those lists arrive and without the requirement of the individual orders having come into the hands of the addressees. These lists are thus really actual money orders, transmitted in lump sum for several addressees.

Nothing, in the opinion of the allied governments, seems to justify the liberty granted to the enemy country to receive funds intended to supply that amount its financial resisting power.

32. The American memorandum sees fit to recall firmly that neutral and belligerent rights are equally sacred and must be strictly respected. The allied governments, so far as they are concerned, wholly share that view. They are sincerely striving to avoid encroachment by the exercise of their belligerent rights on the legitimate exercise of the rights of innocent neutral commerce, but they hold that it is their belligerent right to exercise on the high seas the supervision granted them by international law to impede any transportation intended to aid their enemy in the conduct of war and to uphold his resistance.

The rights of the United States as a neutral cannot, in our opinion, imply the protection granted by the federal government to shipments, invoices, correspondence, or communications in any shape whatever, having an open or concealed hostile character and with a direct or indirect hostile destination, which American private persons can only effect at their own risk and peril. That is the very principle which was expressly stated by the President of the United States in his neutrality proclamation.

33. Furthermore, should any abuses, grave errors, or derelictions, committed by the allied authorities charged with the duty of inspecting mails, be disclosed to the governments of France and Great Britain, they are now, as they ever were, ready to settle the responsibility therefor in accordance with the principles of law and justice, which it never was, and is not now, their intention to evade. I am, etc., CECIL SPRING RICE.

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CENTRAL LABOR UNION

P. Harry Jennings, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters Union 379, was elected president of the Central Labor Union for the third time, defeating John C. MacDonald of the Elevator Constructors by 75 votes. This is the first time in many years that a president has been given a third term. The election was held in the Wells Memorial hall, with more than 600 voting.

JEWISH DEMAND FOR GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS ADVOCATED

Tenth Annual Convention of the Poalei Zion Organization Is Opened in Boston

Jews from various parts of the United States who are attending the tenth annual convention of the Poalei Zion organization in Boston are to attend a meeting tonight at the Elizabeth Peabody house, under the auspices of the Young Poalei Zion Clubs of Greater Boston. At the Ford hall session last night they advocated that a Jewish congress be held in the United States, and that delegates be sent to Europe when peace is being considered after the war, for the purpose of demanding a guarantee of Jewish rights from the governments abroad.

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Nothing, in the opinion of the allied governments, seems to justify the liberty granted to the enemy country to receive funds intended to supply that amount its financial resisting power.

A resolution urging a Jewish congress was passed unanimously after speakers had dwelt at length on the conditions of Hebrews in other lands, including Russia, Holland, Poland, Galicia and parts of Palestine. The movement for a congress also occupied much time at the afternoon session, emphasis being laid on the fundamental that the solution of the Jewish problems rests in the establishment of a Jewish nation through the emigration of the Jews to Palestine.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE TEAMS START ON SECOND PART OF SEASON

Coaches Must Soon Make Choices for the Big Football Games of the Year—Pennsylvania Gets a Surprise

Today finds the big college football teams of the East starting in on the second half of their 1916 season, and from now on the coaches will pay more attention to the developing of the team and the men who are to be the first choice players for the big games, and less to the trying out of various positions on the elevens. Up to the present time it has been a case of trying to find out which are the best players on the varsity squads at some of the big universities. This selecting is now pretty nearly over and the work will be made harder and harder from now out.

Saturday's games were not without their surprises in eastern circles, and this was also true in the West, which will be reviewed in a special article later in the week. The only big eastern university team that was not able to win its game last Saturday was the University of Pennsylvania, which was defeated by Swarthmore 6 to 0.

The Red and Blue were looking for a victory by a narrow score. Swarthmore won through excellent playing on its own part and a lack of championship class on the part of Pennsylvania. There is no question about Pennsylvania playing better football than was the case a year ago, but Coach Folwell still has a lot of hard work ahead of him if he is to bring the Red and Blue up to championship class for the big games at the end of the season.

Harvard showed a big improvement in its game with North Carolina over the work in the previous game with Tufts. When it is considered that the Crimson started the game with six of her first-string men out of the lineup, the showing is all the more promising.

There was a good charge to the linemen, they worked well together. The backs also showed up well, interfering quite well for the man carrying the ball and Casey, at fullback, gave some very promising exhibitions of open-field running. The worst part of the work of the team was the passing by Harris at center. That some of his passes did not count heavily against his side was due to the splendid handling of the ball by the backs.

Yale won from Lehigh, by a better score than in 1915 and yet the showing was far from expectations. The linemen showed up strongly on the defensive and kept the visitors from scoring; but offensively it was pretty much a one-man attack with Le Gore as the star. After scoring 61 points against Virginia the previous week, it was expected that the Eli's would at least touch the 20-point mark against Lehigh.

Princeton just managed to win from Tufts by a field goal made in the last few minutes of play. The Orange and Black should have had a touchdown or two, but did not make the most of its opportunities while Tufts was playing its best all the time. Coach Rush does not seem to have developed very much of an attack up to the present time, but the material is certainly available and should come fast during the next two or three weeks.

Of the other large eastern colleges Little is to be said except that they showed much strength. Cornell overwhelmed Williams by a score of 42 to 0, and yet reports from Ithaca state that Coach Sharpe was not very well pleased with the showing of the Red and White team. Dartmouth had the easiest sort of time defeating Massachusetts Agricultural College 62 to 0, and Brown ran away from Amherst 69 to 0. Syracuse kept up its big scoring record by defeating Franklin and Marshall 61 to 0.

The two United States academies had hard games. Annapolis met Pittsburgh, and, while the midshipmen were defeated, the showing was very good, as Pittsburgh won by only 20 to 19, the midshipmen falling to kick one goal after touchdown. Considering the fact that Pittsburgh had been working hard for this game, and really has a strong team, the showing by the navy was quite satisfactory. West Point won from Holy Cross 17 to 0, a showing which can hardly be called as good as that made by Annapolis.

Of the four Maine state colleges which start in on their championship season Saturday, Maine was the only one to be defeated, losing to the strong Rhode Island State team, 13 to 0. Bowdoin was forced to be contented with a 19-to-19 tie with Wesleyan. Colby easily defeated Ft. McKinley by a score of 20 to 0, while Bates won from New Hampshire State, 7 to 0. Based on the showing to date, Colby looks like the coming state champion.

TUFTS TO START TENNIS TOURNEY

MEDFORD, Mass.—The annual fall lawn tennis tournament at Tufts College, with an entry list of nearly 60 contestants, begins today. Two of last year's varsity veterans, Captain Lane '17 and Willard Crocker '19, the college champion last season, are entered, while a promising squad of freshman players, among whom are Rockwell, former captain of Somerville high school; Nickerson, also of Somerville; Kelley, formerly captain of Noble and Greenough, and Mullens, from Huntington school, will make the play interesting for the veterans.



Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of defense, throwing first ball at baseball match at Queen's Club

BIG AUTO RACES ARE PLANNED FOR SHEEPSHEAD BAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The management of the Sheepshead Bay speedway, where the Astor cup race was held on Sept. 30, has arranged the Harkness gold trophy automobile race of 100 miles and a special race of 50 miles for Saturday, Oct. 28. H. S. Harkness, donor of the trophy, has offered \$10,000 as prize money for this event and \$2500 as bonuses.

Thirty of the drivers who were entered in the Astor cup race have signified their intention of competing in the Harkness trophy contest. The bonuses will be given to the winner of each lap and will be divided between the driver and the mechanic, 70 and 30 per cent respectively.

Only non-winners in the 100-mile race will be allowed to compete in the special 50-mile race, which will be begun immediately after the chief race is completed. For this \$2500 additional has been provided in prize money.

SPENCER AGAIN NAMED A WINNER

NEWARK, N. J.—Reginald McNamara, Robert Spears and Arthur Spencer divided honors at the Velodrome here yesterday afternoon. McNamara defeated Oscar Egg, the Swiss cyclist, in a 10-mile tandem paced race, leading him home by a lap. Spears defeated Frank Kramer, the American champion, in the Brassard race, a one-mile match affair. Arthur Spencer, who has been the surprise of the season, defeated Alfred Goulet of Illinois, Western Conference champion of 1915, was somewhat of a surprise to easterners. The winners:

One-third-mile handicap (amateur)—Won by Marcel Berger, San Francisco. Time, 37.15s.

Two-thirds-mile match (professional)—Won by Arthur Spencer, Toronto.

One-mile handicap (professional)—Won by Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I. Time, 3m. 3.6s.

Brassard, one mile (professional)—Won by R. E. Spears, Australia.

One-mile open (amateur)—Won by Thomas Bello, Italy, 2m. 9.15s.

One-mile open (professional)—Won by Alfred Goulet, Newark. Time, 2m. 27s.

10-mile tandem-paced race (professional)—Won by Oscar Egg, Switzerland. Time, 20m. 4.3.6s.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Harvard 21, North Carolina 0.
Princeton 10, Tufts 0.
Yale 15, Lehigh 0.
Swarthmore 6, Pennsylvania 0.
Pittsburgh 20, Annapolis 19.
West Point 17, Holy Cross 6.
Cornell 42, Williams 0.
Dartmouth 62, Mass. A. C. 0.
Brown 69, Amherst 0.
Syracuse 61, Cornell 0.
Williams 6, Lafayette 0.
Rochester 49, Clarkson 13.
Hobart 13, Hamilton 6.
Springfield 25, Trinity 0.
Rutgers 13, Washington and Lee 13.
Rensselaer 14, St. Lawrence 0.
Penn. State 35, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
Gettysburg 20, Cornell 19.
Lafayette 22, Albright 6.
Carnegie 68, Grove City 0.
Susquehanna 10, Bucknell 9.
Middlebury 12, Stevens 7.
Johns Hopkins 24, Washington 6.
Wesleyan 19, Bowdoin 19.
Lebanon Valley 13, Villanova 9.
Union 1, Worcester 0.
U. I. State 14, Maine 0.
Bates 7, N. H. State 0.
Colby 20, Ft. McKinley 0.
Louisville 0, Centre 0.
Colgate 14, Illinois 3.
Michigan 26, Mt. Union 0.
Michigan A. 33, Alma 0.
Chicago 22, Indiana 0.
Iowa 17, Webster 7.
Minnesota 47, North Dakota 7.
Ohio State 128, Oberlin 0.
Iowa 17, Grinnell 7.
Wisconsin 23, South Dakota 2.
Western Reserve 14, Akron 2.
Case 48, Kenyon 0.
Earlham 27, Butler 6.
Georgetown 16, Univ. Cincinnati 6.

BASEBALL AT QUEEN'S CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes threw the first ball in a recent baseball match played at Queen's Club between teams representative of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada. The Duchess of Devonshire attended the match and watched it from a seat close behind the catcher. The Canadian side who were stationed at Epsom, won the game rather easily by 9 runs to 1.

SIDELINES

The University of Pennsylvania was the second big eastern team to lose a game this fall. Princeton had a narrow escape from a tie.

According to Coach Whalen of the Tufts varsity football team, there is very little difference between the Harvard and Princeton elevens at this time.

Dr. Paul Withington, the former Harvard star, is still getting results at Wisconsin. The Badgers promise to make a good showing in the Western Conference.

Tufts is making a splendid football record this fall, and it promises to equal that made by the baseball team last spring. Princeton won Saturday, but it was by a field goal only.

Eastern football appears to be getting the better of the West this fall. Colgate's victory over the University of Illinois, Western Conference champions of 1915, was somewhat of a surprise to easterners.

The position of center rush is perhaps the first objective point in the coaching. If neither Callahan nor Vorys are able to go back to the center of the line, Hutchinson, the fullback, will be brought up to this position.

Charles Taft, who played center Saturday, did very well considering his lack of experience, but is not out for this place. Hutchinson has had some experience at center and the coaches believe he can be developed.

The men came through the game with Lehigh in good shape with the exception of Edward Smith, the quarterback. He will not be out of the game for more than a day or two.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Lehigh University defeated Lafayette College in their soccer football match at South Bethlehem, Pa., Saturday 5 goals to 0.

F. J. Marshall, professional chess champion of the United States, is to take part in a 150-match contest of simultaneous play in Philadelphia provided that number of opponents can be secured.

J. M. Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley won the championship of the Professional Golf Association of the United States Saturday by defeating John Hutchinson of Allegheny in the final round 1 up.

Dario Resta won the 250-mile grand American automobile race on the Maywood speedway at Chicago Saturday in 2h. 24m. 16.88s. This was at an average rate of 103.9 miles an hour. John Aitken was second by 16s. This victory puts Resta in the lead for the A. A. A. championship honors with 3200 points, Aitken being second with 2940.

RIFLE MATCHES ARE RESUMED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—National Rifle Association contests which started on the Florida range near here last week will be resumed today, with the United States marine corps and rapid-fire matches scheduled as the only events of the day. Forty-three teams already are here and more are expected to arrive during the week.

BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH WILL MEET CAMBRIDGE TEAM

Lines Up Against High and Latin
School Eleven Tomorrow—
Defense Must Be Strengthened

Boston English high school will have to show a better brand of football tomorrow afternoon when it lines up against Cambridge high and Latin school than it did Saturday afternoon if the English high school boys expect to win. Medford high school shut out the E. H. S. players because the latter's line weakened at the time when it should have been firm, and while the boys' coach D. V. O'Flaherty showed some good football, the team work was not what it should have been, and there is room for considerable improvement.

This afternoon Coach O'Flaherty will have his squad out for practice as soon as the boys are free, and will try to correct the mistakes that were brought out in the Medford high school contest. He has a number of veteran players around which to build his team, and although handicapped by the late start of school this fall, should be able to produce winning aggregation. Individually the team is strong as it stands, and when it is working smoothly as a whole it should be a very hard eleven to defeat.

In the line I. A. Levenson, James Galloway, John McClusky and Thomas Doherty are all veterans with experience, and are playing center, right and left tackle and left guard in the order named. The new men in the line have been showing good form and have all the marks of becoming excellent players with a little more practice and team work. The backfield is an all veteran combination with J. J. Nolan at right halfback, Arthur Gunning at left halfback, James O'Hare at quarterback and Norman Bridges at fullback.

The Cambridge high and Latin school team has been showing well at practice ever since the school opened, and last week tied in the annual game with Rindge technical school.

The Cambridge Latin team will present a strong line of defense,

which the English high school players are going to find hard to break down, and their attack can be counted on to give the E. H. S. boys some hard work to hold in check.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Plans have been completed for the annual southern trip of the Williams College baseball nine next spring, but the list of opponents to be met will be different from previous seasons. Neither Georgetown nor Virginia will be played by the Purple.

New York University will be played in New York, the game marking the renewal of relations between the two colleges after a lapse of several years. Washington and Lee will also be played for the first time in the history of the two institutions. The Williams schedule for the southern trip, as approved by the athletic council, is as follows:

April 12, New York University at New York; 14, Navy at Annapolis; 16, Washington and Lee at Lexington, Va.; 17, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 18, Columbia at New York.

SOUTHERN TRIP IS PLANNED FOR WILLIAMS TEAM

STOCKHOLM via London—American athletes carried off the lion's share of the honors on the opening day of the track events at the stadium here Saturday. Competing against athletes of the Scandinavian countries, the Americans captured three races—the 100 and 400-meter runs and the 800-meter relay race.

In the 400-meter run J. E. Meredith, the former quarter-mile American national champion, defeated J. Bolin, the holder of the 800-meter Swedish record, the winner's time being 49.7-10s.

Americans took first, second and third places in the 100-meter event, the winner being J. G. Loomis of Chicago.

The next meeting will be held Oct. 13, 1917.

LACROSSE MEN NAME OFFICERS AT N. Y. MEETING

Championships Awarded by Inter-collegiate League and Schedule Arranged—Amendment Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Inter-collegiate Lacrosse League held its annual meeting recently at the Park Avenue Hotel to elect officers, award the championships of the northern and southern divisions, and transact other business matters. M. S. Erlanger of Johns Hopkins University, who served as vice-president during the season of 1915, was elected president; H. R. Walters, Lehigh University, vice-president; Roy Taylor, Cornell University, secretary-treasurer, and C. E. Marsters, Harvard, member-at-large.

All the nine members of the league sent representatives to the meeting, and the general reports showed a most successful year. Especially gratifying to the officials of the league was the record of Yale's team, admitted to the league last year, and the interest shown at Syracuse, Pennsylvania, State and several other colleges.

The championship of the northern division, including Cornell, Hobart College, Harvard University, Stevens Institute and Yale, was awarded to Cornell, while the southern division championship, which comprises Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh and University of Pennsylvania, was awarded to Lehigh. The only amendments to the rules gave the referee more authority on the field, and prohibited coaching from the side lines.

The managers of the nine institutions arranged a schedule. May 26 was decided on for the playing off of the championship between teams of the northern and southern divisions. Among those who attended the meeting were J. R. Flannery, the veteran Canadian player, and L. D. Cox, who is advocating the game at Syracuse. The next meeting will be held Oct. 13, 1917.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard	Dartmouth
10—Colby	9—N. H. State
12—Bates	10—Boston Col.
8—Tufts	7—Lebanon Val.
21—No. Carolina	6—Mass. A. C.

Princeton	Yale
21—Holy Cross	0—Carnegie
20—No. Carolina	61—Virginia
3—Tufts	12—Lehigh

53	98
Pennsylvania	Brown
3—W. Virginia	18—R. I. State
27—F. & M.	42—Trinity
0—Swarthmore	69—Amherst

30	129
Syracuse	Pittsburgh
75—Ohio	53—Westminster
61—F. and M.	20—Anapolis

136	78
Wesleyan	Amherst
3—R. I. State	10—Bowdoin
19—Bowdoin	19—Brown

22	10
Lafayette	Lehigh
0—Fordham	21—Ursinus
6—Swarthmore	10—Albright
0—Ursinus	6—Yale

6	82
Tufts	Vermont
7—	

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

hand fighting, in which French infantry were everywhere defeated. The troops of General von Boehm and von Garnier hold their positions fully.

Southwest of St. Pierre Vaast wood the advantages which were gained by the French in former attacks were taken. Seven officers, 227 men and several machine guns were brought in.

Fusilier regiment No. 36 and infantry regiment No. 48 of the division of Maj.-Gen. von Dresler and Scharenstein fought with especial distinction.

South of the Somme the fighting in Abaincourt was revived with success for us. Portions of Saxon regiments by a bold raid regained the eastern part of Ambos wood, north of Chaulnes, capturing six officers and 400 men.

In the Meuse district there was artillery activity, which increased temporarily to violence. East of the Meuse there were isolated hand-grenade engagements without importance and feeble unsuccessful hostile attacks.

In a bend of the Tcherna river there were renewed Serbian attacks, say the German official statement on operations in Macedonia, which also continued during the night. All, however, failed. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

At many places on the front west of Lutsk there was lively fighting.

In Transylvania our pursuit of the Rumanians on the east front is making good progress. The Rumanians yielded also on the road from Csik Szerecs to Gyimes pass. On the frontier passes of Budisland the allied (Teutonic) troops gained ground.

The Rumanians lost here 292 men, including eight officers and six machine guns. West of Vulcan pass hostile attacks were repulsed by counter-attacks. At one place the Rumanians gained a footing on a line of the ridge.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Monday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Northern and northwestern front: In the Kallman mountains our troops

retired toward the frontier. South of Tulighes-Gyorgyo-Folges, enemy infantry were put to flight by our artillery.

In the upper Bicase valley, west of the frontier there were artillery duels.

At Palanka Chinese minor engagements have taken place. In the Uzul valley there have been violent encounters. On the frontier in the Oltzu valley we sanguinely repulsed all enemy attacks. In the Buzeu valley there has been violent fighting.

On the frontier all attacks by our opponents have been repulsed. We took 64 prisoners from a single enemy company. At Bratocca and Predeul minor engagements took place and at Predeul, lively fighting has continued day and night.

We repulsed the enemy attacks and, taking the offensive, drove our opponents from the Polistera valley.

Sunday—Yesterday's statement says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts from the Kallman (Keleme) mountains as far as the Upper Jiu valley, west of Fagniere, there were minor engagements. We have captured several prisoners and two officers. The village of Polijan-Sarata (Soosmez) in the Oltzu valley, has been recaptured by our troops after sanguinary street fighting.

In the Buzeu valley, north of the frontier, and at Bratocca there were artillery actions. At Predeul our opponents retired and at Predeul we repulsed two enemy attacks. At Gulya our troops have been obliged to retire on Rucar.

Between the heights on the right and left of the Alt river there has been a lively artillery bombardment. On Mt. Chitzianet our artillery fire dispersed an enemy convoy. In the Jiu region we have taken by assault Mt. Sigliello (Mt. Sigie) and Munculmare. Our opponents sustained great losses and withdrew in disorder. We took prisoners and captured one machine gun.

On the Orsova front there were artillery duels.

Southern front: There was a cannonade and an exchange of infantry fire all along the Danube. At several places we sank vessels with Bulgarian troops on board and which were approaching our bank.

In Dobrudja we easily repulsed an enemy attack on our left wing.

The total number of prisoners which we have taken up to the present, on all fronts, and who have been interned, is 103 officers and 14,911 men.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—Today's communique reports intermittent heavy shelling south of the Ancre. A small bombing attack on British trenches north of Courcette was repulsed without difficulty, and a more important attack at Schwaben redoubt, delivered after heavy artillery preparation and assisted by Flammenvorwerfer, was also repulsed with heavy German losses. The British successfully raided German trenches northeast of Ypres, southeast of St. Eloi and east of Ploegs street, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners.

The official communication from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

As a result of a successful local operation this morning our line advanced slightly northeast of Gueudecourt.

The German artillery has been active between Les Boeufs and Courcette and also in the neighborhood of the Schwaben redoubt and in the Ancre valley. The Germans exploded a mine early this morning north of our gallant detachments, as the result

of a stubborn battle, carried the enemy trenches and captured two machine guns and a number of prisoners. Several fierce consecutive counter attacks were made with a bayonet, but these were repelled with heavy losses to our opponents.

In the region of Michishchov an enemy attempt to advance was stopped by our fire.

Enemy detachments which repeatedly attacked our positions in the region of Kirlibaba and Dorna Vatra, and also in Dobrudja, were repelled. Caucasian front: No events of importance occurred.

Sunday—Yesterday's statement says:

At the Schwaben redoubt our gain was greater and our line was advanced well to the north and west of the redoubt. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans.

The total number of prisoners taken in both operations, including those reported last night, is two officers and 303 of other ranks.

The Germans blew mine last night in the neighborhood of Loos. No action followed.

During the night the German trenches were entered west of Serre, north of Roelincourt, northeast of Festubert and north of Neuve Chapelle. Prisoners were taken and considerable damage was done to the German defenses.

Sunday—Except for intermittent hostile shelling, says a British official statement issued Saturday afternoon, there is nothing to report from our front south of the River Ancre (in France). Last night we carried out two successful raids on enemy trenches northwest of Ypres and of Hulluch.

British patrols yesterday came in contact with Bulgarian forces on the railway south of Serres, in Greek Macedonia, says an official statement issued at the headquarters of the Entente Allies today.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—An official statement issued yesterday afternoon by the French war department says:

Last night south of the River Somme the Germans attempted several counter-attacks against the positions which we had taken possession of in the course of the day. The fire of our artillery dispersed some before they reached our lines. All the others were broken up by our infantry which has maintained and consolidated all our gains.

The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

Despite clouds 300 yards from the ground and a veritable continuous barrage fire between 200 and 300 yards our aeroplanes cooperated most efficaciously yesterday in the fighting south of the Somme. They surpassed all that could be expected of them. One machine returned hit by more than 200 bullets.

North of the Somme two pilots flying very low peppered the Germans in their trenches at short range.

During the recent bombardment of the Mauser factories at Oberndorf, Sergeant Lufbery of the American air squadron brought down his fifth enemy machine.

The official communication issued last evening says:

There has been great air and artillery activity in the Somme region. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's fighting in the sector of Abaincourt-Belloy amounted to 1100, including 19 officers.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Eastern army: There has been moderate artillery activity on the front as a whole. Serbian troops have advanced on the left bank of the Cerna and a French squadron has cut the railway line south of Seres.

Sunday—The official communication issued Saturday night says:

South of the Somme we made two attacks which succeeded brilliantly. One east of Belloy-en-Santerre, put us in possession of the German first line on a front of more than two kilometers. The other place put us in possession of the hamlet of Genemont and the sugar refinery 1200 meters northeast of Abaincourt. We took a large number of prisoners. Up to the present time 800 unwounded prisoners, including 17 officers, have been passed back.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front.

Saturday afternoon's statement says: North of the Somme we made progress on Malassise ridge.

South of the Somme, after a violent barrage fire, the Germans delivered a powerful attack on our Abaincourt positions. They succeeded in occupying a part of the village and some trenches to the northeast, but they were completely driven out again from them by an immediate counter-attack. On the rest of the front there was nothing to report.

Our aeroplanes dropped bombs on the enemy town of Hument in the Sugana valley, and returned safely. In the evening enemy aircraft made the usual raid on the lower Isonzo without doing any damage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece, Monday—An official communique reports on the Struma front, British patrols penetrated Bursuk, driving back enemy detachments. A successful bombing attack on Bok bridge was effected by Green st. 107, ward 5; W. K. Porter estate; alter dwelling and office. 6. N. A. S.

Sunday—The official communication issued Saturday night says:

South of Hatzeg our troops, fighting bitterly, have regained the entire frontier ridge. The position south and east of Kronstadt yesterday remained unchanged.

On the eastern frontier the Transylvanian district sectors of the Carpathian mountains are being cleared of the Russians. East of Kirlibaba a surprise attack by us gained ground and resulted in the capture of 446 Russians.

Several battalions recaptured the height of Smotrec. (Carpathians). Southeast of Panther ridge we repulsed a Russian counter-attack.

Volynia: Again there has been an increase in Russian activity. The sectors on the Brod front were all day under heavy Russian artillery fire. At some points the infantry rushed from their trenches but were nowhere able to reach our intrenchments.

Italian theater: The fighting is light.

In the Gorizia sector early today the Italians attacked us on the heights of Schober. The attack collapsed under our artillery fire, with some hand-to-hand fighting. East of Trieste an enemy aviator was brought down in an air fight. There is nothing new in Albania.

Sunday—Saturday's statement says: Fighting in the region of Kronstadt is taking a course favorable to us. Yesterday one Rumanian officer, 170 men and two guns were captured.

In naval circles it was predicted the appropriations, unless the 'little navy' members succeed in reducing the amounts, will mount up to \$30,000,000 or more. The navy department is now working on the estimates. The bill of last session carried \$313,000,000.

EQUIPMENT TO BE CHECKED

Lieut.-Col. George S. Quincy, N. G. M. coast artillery corps, and Capt. William H. Wilson, U. S. A., today went to Springfield under special orders from Adjt.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson to check up the equipment brought back by the returning members of the state national guard before hand-grenade fighting.

Italian front: The Italian offensive on the coastal front was weaker than on previous days. All the attempts to advance beyond the line of San Grado Dimerina-Novavas collapsed under our fire.

In the afternoon the forty-fifth infantry division, reenforced by Bersaglieri attacked our positions north of Locvizzar. This attack collapsed before the guardsmen are mustered out of the service.

In the region north of Kortyniza

the Italian offensive

on the coastal front was weaker than on previous days. All the attempts to advance beyond the line of San Grado Dimerina-Novavas collapsed under our fire.

In the afternoon the forty-fifth

infantry division, reenforced by Bersaglieri attacked our positions north of Locvizzar. This attack collapsed before the guardsmen are mustered out of the service.

On the coastal front was weaker than on previous days. All the attempts to advance beyond the line of San Grado Dimerina-Novavas collapsed under our fire.

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infantry division, reenforced by Bersaglieri attacked our positions north of Locvizzar. This attack collapsed before the guardsmen are mustered out of the service.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS GENERAL ADVANCE TODAY

Railroads' Gains Give Good Tone to List—Steel Common Also a Leader—Gulf Common Early Local Feature

Practically everything on the New York stock market list moved upward in the first 15 minutes or so of trading today. The railroads showed a decidedly strong tone as a rule, and Steel common advanced slightly more than a point. Norfolk & Western had a particularly good gain. Specialties sold higher, with Columbia Gas, International Mercantile Marine preferred, Republic Iron & Steel, Baldwin, Colorado Fuel, American Sugar and Central Leather special leaders.

Atlantic, Gulf common continued conspicuous for strength in the early Boston stock market today. It rose more than 2 points. Swift sold ex-dividend of 33 1/3 per cent.

Both lists grew much stronger late in the first half hour.

Trading quieted down somewhat later and toward midday the tone was steady. Central Leather opened up a point at 77 1/2, moved up to 79 and then receded under the opening price. American Sugar opened up a point at 115 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. American Writing Paper advanced up 1/2 at 34 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. Crucible was up 1/2 at the opening at 80, moved up to 82 and declined a point. Marlin opened up 1/2 at 37 1/2 and advanced nearly a point further. The preferred opened up 1/4 at 108 1/2, advanced to 110 1/2 and declined 1/4 before midday. Maxwell was up 1/4 at the opening at 87 and advanced a point further. Ohio Cities Gas opened up 1/2 at 82, receded 1/2 and advanced a point. U. S. Steel was up 1/2 at the opening at 109 and advanced more than a point further. Studebaker opened up 1/2 at 125 1/2 and advanced more than a point further.

On the local exchange Gulf common opened up 1/2 at 93 1/2, advanced to 95 1/2 and declined a good fraction before midday. American Zinc was up a point at the opening at 46 and improved fractionally. Swift sold ex-dividend of 33 1/3 per cent at 141 at the opening, compared with Saturday's closing price of 138, and then improved a point. It fell back to the opening price before midday.

The tone was strong at the beginning of the last hour. Advances in Hide & Leather and Rock Island issues featured the trading in New York. A further rise in Gulf common to a new high level was the local feature.

Stocks took a spurt in the late trading, closing strong.

New York total sales, 1,030,500 shares; \$5,745,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB STOCKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York curb market stock prices are: Aetna 11 1/2@11 1/2, Airt. Copperfils 1 1/2@2, Booth 11@13, Bost. & Mont. 83@84, Butler Chem. 3 1/2@4, Butte Copper & Zinc 7@7 1/2, Caledonia 55@59, D. & A. 1 1/2@1 1/2, Emma 2 1/2@3.

First National 4@4 1/2, Goldfield Cons 60@62, Grand Motors 7@9, Howe Sound 5 1/2@5 1/2, Hupp Motors 5@7, Insp. Needles 1 1/2@1 1/2, Jerome Verde 1@1 1/2-15, Jerome Victor 2@3, Jumbo Ext 37@38, N. Y. Oil Oil 1@1 1/2, Magna 17 1/2@18.

Maxim 6@6 1/2; McKinley 60@65; Mont Gold 91@92; Mojave 3@4; Mother Lode 29@30; Nipissing 12@13; United Motors 68 1/2@68 1/2; Omar 55@60; Okla Prod 10@10 1/2; Peerless Motors 23 1/2@24 1/2; Rex 29 1/2@30 1/2; San Toy 18@20; Sapulpa 9@10.

Sub Boat 41@42, Success 37@39, Victoria Oil 11-12@13-16, White Oak 4 1/2@5, Zinc Con 4@4 1/2, Cal Jerome 1@1 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Star Bat 69, General Asphalt com 30 1/2, do Asphalt pf 72, Lehigh Nav 75 1/2, Lehigh Val Tran 20 1/2, L. V. Tran pf 43, Lake Superior 14, Philadelphia Co 41 1/2, Phila Co pf 41 1/2, Phila Elec 28 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 19, Phila Tract 80, Union Tract 44, United Gas Imp 89.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled with probably rain tonight and Tuesday; south to southwest winds.

For New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably rain; cooler tonight in Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 57 10 a. m. 60
12 noon. 66 2 p. m. 67

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany 52@New Orleans 76

Buffalo 48@New York 54

Chicago 46@Philadelphia 53

Cincinnati 52@Pittsburgh 53

Denver 38@Portland, Me. 53

Dos Moines 54@Portland, Ore. 50

Jacksonville 52@San Francisco 52

Kansas City 54@St. Louis 53

Nantucket 55@Washington 53

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun. E. 8:30@High water.

Sun. sets 8:30 1:29 a. m. 2:41 p. m.

Length of day 11:03@Moon rises 8:31 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
North Pac.	111	111 1/2	111	111 1/2
Omaha	93	93	93	93
O Cities Gas.	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
O & W.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
OwensBottM.	93	94 1/2	93	94 1/2
Pacific Mail.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Penn.	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Peoples Gas.	112	112 1/2	111 1/2	112
Perior & E.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Phil Co.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
PCC & L.	80	80	80	80
PittsCoalct.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pressed St.	66	67	65 1/2	67
Press S.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Public Ser.	130	130	130	130
Pub Service rts.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pullman.	174	172	172	172
Quicksilver.	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3
Ray Con.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Reading.	106 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	108 1/2
Am Linseed.	23 1/2	23 1/2	24	23 1/2
AmLins'dpt.	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Am Loco.	78	78 1/2	78	78
Am Smelt'g.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	59 1/2	59	59	59
Am Sugar.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	133	133	133 1/2	133
Am H & L.	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13
Am H & L.	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	70
Am Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
Am Linseed.	23 1/2	23 1/2	24	23 1/2
AmLins'dpt.	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Am Loco.	76	78 1/2	78	78
Am Smelt'g.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	59 1/2	59	59	59
Am Sugar.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	133	133	133 1/2	133
Am Wool.	50	50	50	50
Am Wool.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Writ pf.	34 1/2	34	34 1/2	34
Am Zinc.	47	47	46	46
Am Zinc.	77	77	77	77
Am Ry pf.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Stnd Mill pf.	93	93	93	93
St&L S F w.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
St L S W.	21	21	21	21
Studebaker.	129 1/2	132 1/2	129 1/2	132 1/2
Bald Loco.	81	81	81	81
Bald Loco pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co.	161	161	161	161
Beth Steel.	533	547	533	547
BFGoodrich.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73
Bald Loco.	81	81	81	81
Bald Loco pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Barrett Co.	161	161	161	161
Beth Steel.	533	547	533	547
Bald Loco.	81	81	81	81
Bald Loco pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Barrett Co.	161	161	161	161
Beth Steel.	533	547	533	547
Bald Loco.	81	81	81	81
Bald Loco pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Barrett Co.	161	161	161	161
Beth Steel.	533	547	533	547
Bald Loco.	81	81	81	81
Bald Loco pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Barrett Co.	161	161	161	161
Beth Steel.	533	547	533	547
Bald Loco.	81	81	81	81
Bald Loco pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Barrett Co.	161	161	161	161
Beth Steel.	533	547	533	547
Bald Loco.	81	81	81	81
Bald Loco pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Price Range of Securities Wide and Tone Generally Weak—Steel Stocks Active—Gulf Common Boston Feature

The activities of the German submarine U-53 off Nantucket gave the New York stock market on Monday of last week the sharpest break since the sinking of the Lusitania. Although the break was sharp and was followed by a quick rally, prices failed to show any sustained recovery, the week closing with many stocks showing substantial net declines.

A sensational feature of Monday's 2,017,300 shares session was the 18½-point break in Republic Iron & Steel to 60 and 18½-point recovery, all in the first half hour's trading. United States Steel, the market leader for months, broke to 108, compared with recent high of 120%, and although the price subsequently strengthened to 113, the week closed with the stock at 108½.

Fluctuations were very wide, as shown in the tables below, giving the high, low and last prices, together with the net changes for the week:

NEW YORK STOCKS

High Low Last Dec.

Am Best Sugar 98 96 1% 1%

Am Can 67 54 57% 5%

Am C & Pdy 67 54 64 5%

Am H & Lea pref. . . . 74 65 64 69% 3%

Am Linseed pref. . . . 55 54 52 54 5%

Am Loco 89 75 75 5

Am Simeters 108% 105% 103% 5%

Am Steel Fdry 61 58 58 3%

Am Woolen 51% 48% 48% 2%

Am Zinc 48 43% 45% 3

Anaconda 93% 88% 89% 4%

Armstrong 104 104 105 1%

Baltimore Loco 87% 78% 79% 1%

Balt & Ohio 88% 87% 86% 2%

Barrett Co. 162% 157% 162% 1%

Beth Steel 542 530 532 17%

Cal Pet 25 22 22 2%

Can Pacific 178% 175% 175% 4%

Cent Leather 180% 73 76% 4%

C. & St P 67% 65% 65% 2%

C. & St Pac 96% 94% 94% 1%

Carrie Copper 15% 15% 15% 1%

Chino Copper 54 51% 52% 1%

Colo Fuel 57 48% 50% 7%

Colum Gas 44 33% 32% 5%

Con Gas 142% 137% 176% 4%

Corn Prod 16% 15% 15% 1

Crucible Steel 88% 78% 79% 1%

Cube Cane 65% 60% 63% 2%

Den & R G pref. . . . 44 37 41% 1

Eric 10% 10% 10% 1%

Imperial 1st pref 54% 52% 55% 1%

General Electric 179 174% 176% 4%

Goodrich 74 71% 72 3%

Gr Nor Ore 42% 40% 41 2%

Gr Nor pf. 119 117% 118 1%

Greene-Can 51 49% 49% 1%

Illinois Central 109 106% 107% 1%

Int Mer Mar 40% 34% 36% 7%

J. M. M. pf 15% 10% 10% 1%

Imperial 65% 60% 60% 1%

Int Nickel 52 47% 50% 2%

Int Paper 38% 32 37% 2%

Int pf 98 93% 95% 1%

Kans City So 28% 25% 27 2%

Kennecott 53% 50% 51% 3%

Lack Steel 87 82 83 2%

Lehigh Valley 86 81 84% 1%

Maxwell 85% 84% 85% 7%

Mex Patro 152% 152% 152% 5%

Miami 36 37% 36 1%

Mil Pac cts 5% 4% 4% 1%

Nat En & Sta 28% 25% 27 2%

Nati Lead 69% 66% 67 2%

Nevada Cons 21% 20 21% 2%

N Y Air Brake 152% 152% 152% 7%

N Y Central 106% 107% 107% 7%

New Haven 82% 59% 60 1%

Nor West 13% 12% 14% 1%

Penns-Pac 58% 57% 57% 2%

Press Steel Car 67% 60 65 1%

Ray Cons 25% 24 25 2%

Reading 109% 104% 105% 5%

Rep I & S 77 69 69 1%

So Pacific 101% 99% 100% 1%

Southern Ry 80% 26% 27% 1%

Studebaker 13% 12% 13% 5%

T. C. Copper 25% 22% 22% 1%

Texas Co 25% 21% 22% 1%

Union Pacific 149% 143 145% 3%

U S Rubber 60% 57% 57% 2%

U S Steel 113% 108 108% 8%

Utah Copper 95% 91 92% 1%

Western Union 101% 99 100% 4%

Westinghouse 85% 69% 69% 2%

Willys-Overland 45% 43 45% 1%

*Increase. +Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

Punta Alegre Sugar, Swift and Atlantic, Gulf were the strong features of the Boston market during the past week.

High Low Last Dec.

Alaska Gold 12% 11% 12 1%

Allis T & T 68% 67 67 14%

Am Zinc 48% 44 45% 2%

Am do pref 78% 76 78% 1%

Am & W I 12% 11% 11% 1%

Am & W I 9% 9% 9% 1%

Bos & M 47 44 46 1%

Butt & Sup 64% 62% 62% 3%

Cal & Ariz 74% 73% 74% 1%

Copper Range 66% 63% 66 2%

East Butte 15% 14% 14% 1%

Isle Royale 32% 31 32 2%

Mass Cons 15% 14 14% 1%

Mohawk 89% 84% 85% 1%

New Haven 82% 80% 60 1%

Nor West 20% 20% 20% 1%

Old Dominion 70 68 68 1%

Swift & Co 175 170 173 1%

Tamarack 43 39% 40 1%

United Fruit 161 158% 159 3%

United Shoe 57% 56 56% 1%

U S Smelt 72% 70% 72% 1%

Utah-Apex 4 3% 4 1%

Utah Cons 15 14% 14% 1%

Utah Metals 7% 7% 7% 1%

Ventura 8 7% 8 1%

*Increase. +Ex-dividend.

COPPER METAL SITUATION

Copper refinery operations in September showed a small increase in output over the preceding month with yield estimated at between 160,000,000 and 165,000,000 pounds, as compared with 160,000,000 pounds in August.

GENERAL MOTORS' CHARTER

DOVER, Del.—The General Motors Corporation has filed a charter with the state department with a capital stock of \$102,000,000. The incorporators are: Herbert E. Lattner, Norman P. Coffin and Clement M. Enger.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOSTON & MAINE CASH RESERVES

Stockholders of the Boston & Maine, who hold their annual meeting Wednesday, will be interested to learn that New England transportation income and cash reserves continue to show splendid improvement. Their road has practically \$9,000,000 cash in its treasury at the present moment, despite the large outlays it has made in the regular course of business over the past three months.

September gross exceeded \$4,866,000, and as much is saved for net as in August monthly surplus will show better than three quarters of a million dollars after all charges.

Should this expectation be fulfilled, it will be a fact that Boston & Maine for the nine months to Oct. 1 has earned almost 10 per cent on its common stock, or slightly more than during the whole fiscal year to June 30 last. Below is the record by 1916 months:

	Oper rev	Increase
January	\$4,203,019	\$83,327
February	4,297,377	53,743
March	4,297,377	53,743
April	4,271,112	40,208
May	4,775,109	900,401
June	4,692,208	556,376
July	4,719,795	620,559
August	5,170,365	865,342
September	4,866,051	536,000

Total 9 months \$41,197,332 \$6,393,709

Net income Improved

BOSTON SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS ARE REASSIGNED

Changes in Personnel Necessitate a Rearrangement in Schools and Subjects

With the retirement of one member of the board of superintendents of Boston public schools, Walter S. Parker, and the addition of another, Miss Mary C. Mellyn, there has been necessitated a reassignment of subjects and schools to which members are expected to give special attention.

As Miss Mellyn remains in charge of the department of practice and training, of which she was director before becoming assistant superintendent, she will be able to give less time than the other members of the board to the usual duties of that office. She has been relieved of the care of particular schools but she has been assigned in an advisory way by the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, to the normal school. He has also transferred the supervision of the model school from Mrs. Ripley to Miss Mellyn, these being closely connected with Miss Mellyn's work in practice and training.

For special subjects other than the department of practice and training, Miss Mellyn will have the kindergarten and its relation to the primary school, history, geography, nature study and classes for those children needing special attention to mental development.

The superintendent has assigned to Assistant Superintendent Jeremiah E. Burke all matters pertaining to the following-named departments: School hygiene, William H. Devine, M. D., director; athletics, playgrounds and military drill, Nathaniel J. Young, acting director; and supervision of the department of educational investigation and measurement, Frank W. Ballou, director.

In addition to the subjects and schools he had last year, Mr. Burke will have supervision of the English high school, the Edward Everett, Washington, and Wendell Phillips elementary schools and open air classes. His subjects in addition to those mentioned are problems general to high and to intermediate schools, examinations and rating of teachers, home and school cooperation. He is chairman of the committee on high school books and educational supplies.

In addition to her usual subjects and schools there have been assigned to Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley the ungraded and special English classes, and classes for all other special types of children, the Dearborn, Franklin, Hyde, Hancock and Horace Mann schools. Her remaining subjects are household arts, courses for teachers, reading, cooperation with museums, physiology and pre-vocational classes for girls.

To Augustine L. Rafter have been assigned from the work of Mr. Parker, the Abraham Lincoln, Dwight and Everett schools and the Suffolk school for boys. His special subjects are cooperation with public library, attendance department, music, rapid advancement classes, summer review schools, English penmanship. He is chairman of the committee on elementary books and educational supplies and of the committee on musical instruments; he has charge also of temporary certificates.

To Frank V. Thompson have been added the Comins, Prince, Quincy, Rice and Sherwin schools. His special subjects are vocational guidance, commercial education in general high schools, commercial cooperation, manual arts including boy's pre-vocational classes, promotional examinations, clerical assistance, arithmetic, cooperative education for all state-aided industrial work, licenses.

CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY PLANNING FOR CELEBRATION

Although the City Missionary Society of Boston has just completed its first hundred years, of service this event will not be formally celebrated until January, according to a statement made by the Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, secretary of the society for the past 44 years. The plans for the program are still tentative, but the celebration probably will include a public meeting in the Old South church addressed by speakers familiar with what the society has accomplished.

The society was organized at the house of Charles Cleveland on Essex street in October, 1816, the same year which saw the beginning of the American Bible Society and the founding of the Congregationalist, then called the Boston Recorder. The purpose of the society was evident in its first name—the Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor.

Among the organization's achievements Dr. Waldron mentions the following as of particular importance: The starting of Sunday schools and of primary day schools, and later of Lancasterian schools; the establishment of settlement work in the West End; the founding of the Seamen's Mission Society; the inauguration of missionary work among the Negroes and Chinese of Boston; the provision of the first home in Boston for destitute children, and the establishment of a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents. The society was the first organization to secure the cooperation of the city government, which under the mayoralty of Josiah Quincy in 1822 took steps to aid the society in its work of charity and benevolence.

"What we are emphasizing at present," the secretary says, "and what we intend to continue to emphasize is house-to-house visitation, the bringing of children into the Sunday schools and the encouragement of church attendance among their parents." That the value of the society's work is recognized is shown by the fact that already this year \$25,000 has come to us in legacies, and I have the promise of several thousands more."

BLOSSOMS AT THE ARBORETUM ARE DESCRIBED

Information concerning the flowers, fruits and shrubs at the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain is contained in a recent bulletin of the society. The last tree of the season to flower is now bordering paths of the arboretum with its pure white cup-shaped flowers. This tree, the Gordonia altamazonica, was discovered by John Barratt, a Pennsylvania traveler, in 1765 near Ft. Barrington on the Altamaha river, Georgia. It was last seen growing naturally by Dr. Moses Marshall in 1778, since then it has been grown from the seeds and roots collected by its discoverer. Late in the season the leaves turn orange and scarlet before falling.

Another early fall exhibit in the gardens is the crataegus Arnoldiana, a thorn native to eastern Massachusetts and found growing wild on a wooded bank where the arboretum is now located. It is a large tree with well-developed trunk having flowers in ample clusters which open with the leaves and grow to be large green blossoms. The fruit of this tree is about an inch in diameter and bright red, falling during the last part of September or the first of October. The crataegus pinnatifida is a shrub from northeastern Asia with large leaves and bright scarlet fruit which is cultivated in orchards in the neighborhoods of Pekin and northern parts of China.

Other species from the Orient are the Chinese viburnums, the malus sieboldii, var. calocarpa, from Japan, the Chinese cotoneasters and the cotoneaster divaricata. The Chinese viburnums are of small value as flowering plants, although two of them have handsome fruits. The malus sieboldii is at the eastern base of Peter's hill at the arboretum and is one of the best large flowered, large fruited form of a common Japanese plant. A variety of the common crab-apple is the malus baccata, var. jackii, which was raised from seeds collected by J. G. Jack at Seoul in 1905.

Plants which attracted a good deal of attention during the fall were the American viburnums and the sassafras trees. The only other tree of the sassafras variety was discovered in central China in 1879.

EDITORS' VIEWS

Heaver Ralls
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The members of the steel manufacturers' rail committee, in session at Baltimore, believe that the present railroad steel, weighing 100 pounds to the yard, should be superseded on trunk lines by rails weighing 115, 125 and 135 pounds. Already the Pennsylvania road is experimenting with 125 and 135 pound "iron," and as the trains become heavier and more frequent the demand for more substantial tracks is bound to increase. Yet a few years ago the 100-pound rail was a novelty. The main line from Providence to New York is equipped with it, but there is still a good deal of lighter track in other parts of New England. Very likely in the remoter districts some 40 or 50 pound rails are in regular use.

How Portland Stands It
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Portland, Ore., a city almost as large as St. Paul, has been without saloons since the 1st of January. The results thus far lead the Oregonian to remark that poor old Demon Rum is presenting a pitiable spectacle, in that "he hasn't a statistic to stand on." Some of the direct fruits of the saloon business in any city are to be seen in its police courts. This makes the comparisons of what the municipal court in Portland is doing now with what it was doing last year particularly significant. Here is a single fact:

The number of convicted misdemeanants from January to September, 1915, was 1339; same months in this dry year, 283.

Other comparisons for the same months in the wet year and the dry year are equally eloquent. Arrests for misdemeanors, 2130 and 452; defendants held to the grand jury, 197 and 85; felony charges, 365 and 158. Facts such as these led one of the district attorneys to remark that "jails are going out of fashion in Portland."

There's no doubt about it, saloons are jail-filers. Even at \$1000 apiece annually contributed, they don't come anywhere near paying what they cost a town for criminal courts and jails alone.

The Ninth and Tenth Hours

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The workingmen's eighth-hour day comes near in practically every line of urban employment. Within a few years it will be generally in force; and while to many men, particularly to the farming classes who have been accustomed to a 12 or 14 hour day, the shorter day may seem like a species of idling still the proposition that, all men worked honestly for eight hours daily, none would need to work longer, seems logical, and the principle involved seems fair. This shorter workday brings the greatest opportunity for individual advancement this century has yet offered. . . . This ninth and tenth hour opportunity points directly to the acquisition of a home—more to this form of investment than to any other. The man owning his own home has a hundred ways to add to his earnings by adding to his home in his odd hours. To do this a man need not be a skilled mechanic. Every man is a potential mechanic. Much of the actual building of a home and practically all of the upkeep may be done by the earnest home-owner in his extra day and a half each week—his two months a year. Here at hand is his odd-hour work, and no hand work can possibly be as pleasurable as the building, mending and beautifying of one's own habitation. The home is the opportunity of the eight-hour worker.

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ground floor, established in the summer as a branch of the Fellowes Atheneum, is being well patronized and meeting a real neighborhood need.

Evening activities at Cambridge neighborhood house will open Thursday night with an informal house warming. The large open space which has been used for a garden this summer is now being turned into a field for outdoor basketball, and in the winter will be used for skating. A lunch room for working girls has been opened at the house in cooperation with the Cambridge Y. W. C. A.

Students from Wellesley College will give an entertainment at Denison house Thursday evening for the neighborhood people. On Friday evening the Circle Italiano will hold its first monthly meeting of the season.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Tryptouts for the musical comedy, "The Coy Co-ed," to be given by Boston University students on Nov. 10, were held yesterday under the supervision of Prof. John P. Marshall of the music department. This is the first musical comedy ever attempted by students of Boston University. The part of the Information Girl, the leading girl's part, is to be taken by Stella Sonnenberg '17 of Needham, while the leading man's part, the Coy Co-ed, is to be taken by Louis Lombardi of Los Angeles, Cal. All music and words will be written by students. Esther Nazarian of Boston will write the music, while Grace Nies and Alfred Longueill of Roxbury will write the words.

CONCORD WOMAN'S CLUB

CONCORD, Mass.—Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University lectures on "William Makepeace Thackeray" at the meeting of the Concord Woman's Club in the town hall today.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES AT NORFOLK house center open Saturday morning. Miss Ellen Gleason is to be assistant in charge at the house this year. The restaurant, under the supervision of Mrs. Susan B. Mahoney, is to take care of the meals. The library on the

second floor is to be used for the meetings of the Concord Woman's Club in the town hall today.

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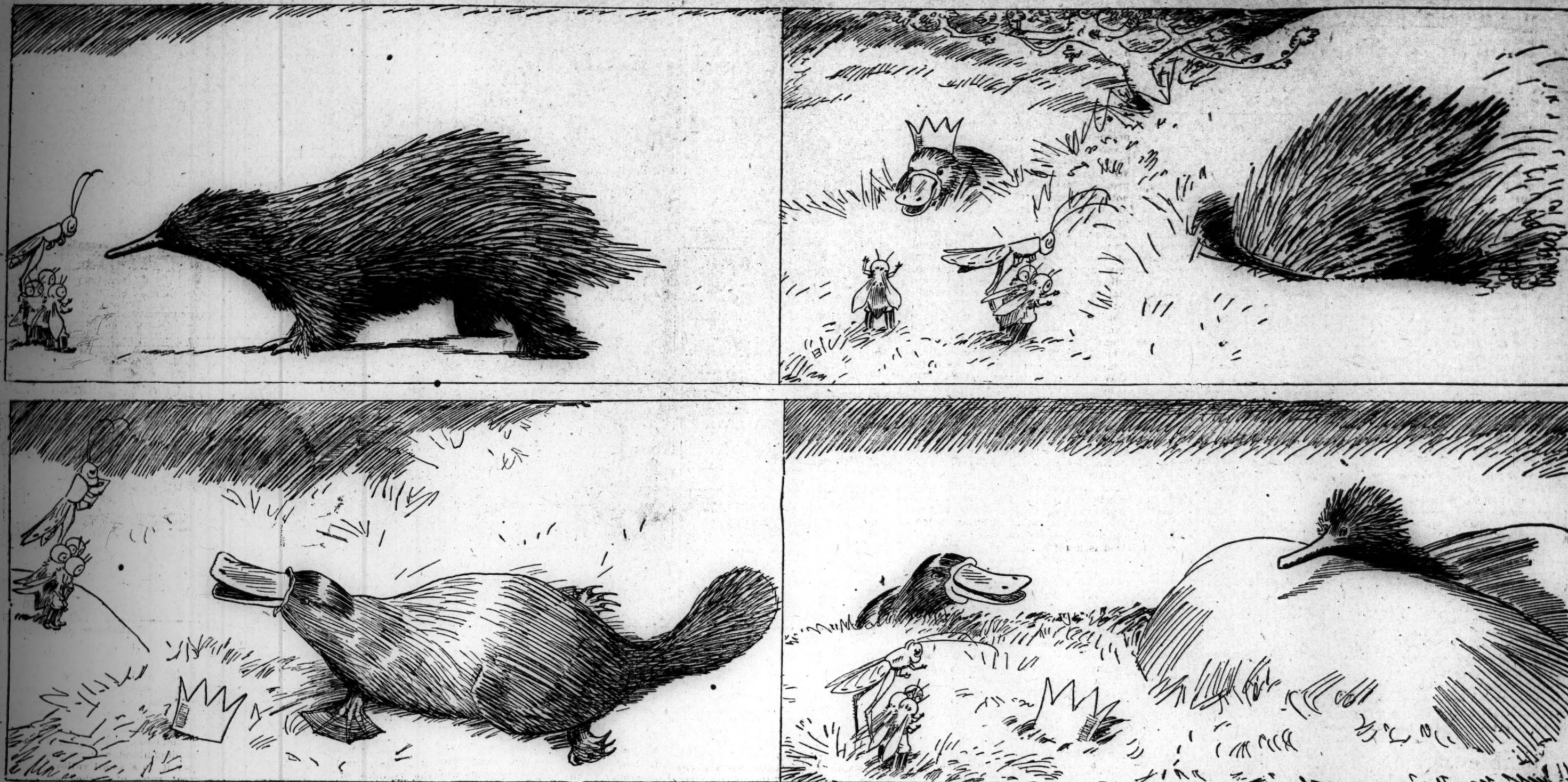
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Cassowary's Lost Crown Is Claimed by Both Echidna and Platypus *Ornithorhynchus*

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now the cassowary has a helmet on its head which, besides being ornamental, is also useful for protection from the thorns and branches of the undergrowth in the woods. You remember that the cassowary usually chooses woods as his habitation. But, on account of this ornamental helmet, the crown did not fit Mr. Cassowary very well, and, one day as he stopped to drink, it fell into the water and lay there a long time unknotted.

Meanwhile Busy and Buzz and Mr. Grasshop were meeting many strange animals, and one of the strangest among them was Mr. Echidna. This little animal, with quills something

like a porcupine's, a long snout and two little bright eyes set very close together, was speaking to the visitors: "You see," he said, "my legs are short and strong, and I have great claws which make me very good at digging. Now the other day, when I was digging, I found something—a very curious thing. Perhaps you will be able to tell me what it is; I've asked all my friends and no one can tell me. We've never before seen anything at all like it. It has sharp points on it, and the whole thing shines with a glitter unlike any I've ever known near here. I've buried it again, for safe keeping; but, if you will give me a moment, I will dig

down and get it out to show you. You are not pressed for time?" And, being reassured on this point, Mr. Echidna began to dig and had soon disappeared, all except for the few highest bristles which served him as a tail.

But, while the bees and our Mr. Grasshop were marveling at the rapid digging of Mr. Echidna, there appeared a strange sight over the hill. The bees and Mr. Grasshop turned all at once and were more amazed at what they saw. Here was an animal who was even queerer than Mr. Echidna, and perched on top of its flat and shiny head was the crown—the very object for which Mr. Echidna

was at that moment doing such excellent digging.

This new animal at once announced who he was, probably seeing the visitors' amazement and feeling that some explanation was due them. Coming up to the stone on which they stood, the bees' new acquaintance said, laying the crown down beside him to rest his head, "I'm Mr. Platypus, also called *Ornithorhynchus*. That long name is one of the things for which I am noted, but, as you can see for yourselves, I also wear fur, have claws on my hind feet and webs on my fore feet, a bill like a duck's, and a little collar at the base of my bill. Not many animals have a collar, so I

am proud of that. It is useful, too, for it folds back and protects my eyes when I am burrowing or exploring the mud for food."

"That's all very interesting," observed Mr. Grasshop presently; "but where did you get that crown?"

"Oh, this shiny pointed object?" queried Mr. Platypus. "It's not the most comfortable headgear I can imagine, but it is at least novel. I was having a nap, not many hours ago, when this object, which you call a crown, came tumbling through the roof of my burrow. I could not help thinking it was meant for me, could I now? Wouldn't you have done the same?"

At this juncture Mr. Echidna rose suddenly from behind the mound of dirt which he had thrown up while digging. He was just going to explain how he could not find the queer object in the place where he had put it, when, to his amazement, he saw that Mr. Platypus was in possession of the same.

For a moment Mr. Echidna was speechless with surprise. Then he gasped, "When I found it in the water and buried it, I must have been directly above your house. That's how it came to fall through. Dear me! I thought it belonged to me. I am always so careless, too, about mislaying things."

"Perhaps you would both like to hear the story of this shiny pointed object, which, as we have explained already, is a crown," remarked Mr. Busy after a pause. "You see, it's Mr. Lion's crown—Mr. Lion, you know, who lives in Africa and is king of the jungle. No wonder you were puzzled at the sight of it! We sailed over here with Mr. Polar Bear, who was traveling on the floating top of a volcano, and Mr. Lion kindly allowed us to bring his crown along." And so the matter was explained, and we must leave the animals talking it over until we take up the story again on another Monday.

"King of the English and All Nations Round About"

The reign of Edgar seems to have been an unusual one among those of the early English kings, for it was comparatively peaceful. In Edward A. Freeman's "Old English History for Children," we may read of it as follows:

The civil and military events of Edgar's reign are not very many. Edgar the Peaceful had very little to do with fighting. His chief war was with the Welsh, because Idwal the son of Roderick the Great, a prince in North Wales, refused to pay the tribute which had always been paid since the time of Aethelstan. So in 963 King Edgar went against him and harried his land.

Edgar's doings in the north of England were more important. You will remember how much trouble Northumberland had given to all the kings before him since Alfred; how, for a long time the Northumbrians had had kings of their own, and how at last King Eadred had put down the separate kings and had made Oswald Earl of the Northumbrians. King Edgar seems to have thought that Northumberland was a country too great and too distant for any one man to govern. I suppose there must have been some sort of disturbances in the country. In 961 King Edgar kept his Christmas at York, and in 966 we read that Westmoreland was harried, which seems to imply some revolt.

And the same year he divided Northumberland between two earls; that is to say, he restored the old division between Bamburgh (Bamburca) and Deorwic (Deira). He made one Osric Earl of Deira or the southern part, with York for his capital. To Oswald, the old earl, was left the country beyond the Tees, that is the present county of Northumberland and what was afterwards the bishopric of Durham. This was no doubt the beginning of the division of Northumberland into several shires, and the reason why the name of Northumberland has stuck to a part of the old kingdom quite away from Humber. Besides this it is also said that King Edgar granted Lothian to Kenneth, King of Scots, to be held as his vassal. You will remember that Northumberland reached as far as the Forth, and that Edwinburga, which we call Edinburgh, was King Edwin's border castle. You know also that this part of Northumberland called Lothian has long been part of the kingdom of Scotland. It certainly was held by the Scots before the Norman conquest,

and this seems an unlikely time as any for it to have been granted out. As King Edgar wished to divide Northumberland, and as Kenneth was already his vassal as King of Scots, there was really nothing wonderful in his granting him further territory on the same terms. Of this it came that Lothian was ever after held by the Scottish kings. But the people of Lothian were English or Danish, and retained their language, and were much more civilized than the natural Scots. So the kings of Scots gradually came to think more of their English territories, and learned to speak English, and at last to live mainly in Lothian, so that the kingdom of Scotland was lessened, so to speak, by this English part of it. Of the three places most famous in Scottish history, Edinburgh, as you know, in Lothian, Stirling just on the border, and Dunfermline just on the other side of the Firth of Forth.

It is hard to say why it was that Edgar was not crowned till he had reigned 13 years. In 973 he was at last crowned as King "in the old borough Accemannescester, which by another name men Bath call," or, as another copy of the Chronicle says, "the Hot Baths." After his crowning he sailed with his fleet all round Wales to Chester, and there six, or some say eight, of his vassal kings came with their fleets, and did homage to him, and swore to be faithful to him by land and by sea. These eight are said to have been Kenneth King of Scots, Malcolm of Cumberland, Macucus of the Isles, and five Welsh princes, whose names are given as Dufmal, Sifeth, Huwal (Howel), Jacob and Juchil. These eight kings rowed the Lord of all Britain in a boat, while Edgar himself steered, from the royal palace at Chester to the minster of Saint John, where they prayed, and went back in the same way. This was thought to be the proudest day that any king of the English had ever seen.

As King Edgar had so much more power than any of the kings before him, it is not wonderful that we find in his charters that he is not called merely King of the English or King of the Anglo-Saxons, but "King of the English and all the nations round about." "Ruler and Lord of the whole Isle of Albion," "Basileus of all Britain," and so forth. There is a story told by William of Malmesbury, which may perhaps have happened after the great gathering of kings at Chester. Edgar was, so it is said, but a small

boy when he was made King, and he was not yet 12 years old. He was sent to the court of King Edward the Confessor, who was then King of England. There was an old man at the court who was very wise, and he said to Edgar, "It is just as I feared—Two Owls and a Hen, four Larks and a Wren, have all built their nest in my beard." —Edward Lear.

Niagara Falls at Night

A special system of lighting Niagara falls has recently been installed, and now every night the falls are wonderfully illuminated.

Dutch Slumber Song

The little fields are very green,
And kine the little fields do keep.
Through many channels laid between,
Waters creep.

A stork goes stepping unto nest,
Goes stepping solemn like a king,
And red the west, and in the west
White gulls wing.

Boats are floating all the night
Down the level waters black;
Boats that left by candlelight
Have all come back.

They have cut the hay and bound it;
Piled along, the large lags by;
Lucky duckweed winds around it
Lingeringly.

Fishers squatting in a row
Now have told their latest tale,
Now the flapping mills swing slow,
And words fall.

Good night, little fields so green,
Kine that little fields do keep.
Little country, brave and clean,
Half asleep.

—Viola Chittenden White in the Poetry Review.

"Drawing Room"

In very ancient times, dwellings had but one public room. The King, or the lord of the manor, sat and ate in the same large hall in which dined the humblest of his subjects. The only difference made was that a certain end of the room was used by people of rank, while the opposite side or end fell to his retainers. After a while a raised platform or dais was built, and this removed the lord high above the others in the room; he used rude carved chairs in place of the rough benches, without backs, which were ranged along the tables for the use of the servants. At last it came about that a curtain or tapestry was hung across the front of the lord's platform, giving him more privacy in a small apartment of his own. This was known as the "withdrawning room," and from this name has been derived the familiar modern word "drawing room."

An Ancient Church

One of the oldest churches in all England is that of St. Martin at Canterbury. This tiny edifice stood just outside the city walls, and legend reports that it was used for worship by St. Augustine and his followers, after their arrival upon English soil.

A Letter from Herder to His Children

"Rome, Oct. 15, 1788.
My Dear Good Children:

"You have given me so much pleasure with your letters, that I owe several to each of you, and I mean very soon to pay the debt. To you, good Gottfried, I shall write about Roman antiquities; to you dear August, of beautiful gods and goddesses; to you, brave Wilhelm, of fine buildings, the rotundas and others; to you, stalwart Adelbert, of Italian oxen, cows and trees; to you, little Louise, of gardens and beautiful pictures; to you, dear Emil, of grapes and other nice things. I am glad, dear children, that you are so industrious, obedient, and well behaved. I thank you, Gottfried, that you take such good care of my library, and write me such nice letters; you, too, dear August and good Wilhelm. I am pleased that Herr Krause gives such a good account of your drawing. It is a grief to me every moment, that I can't draw. . . . Therefore, dear children, learn to draw well, and be diligent, too, in studying languages. And, Gottfried, it would do no harm if you—should begin to play the piano again, so that you may learn to play with real expression. When I read your letter to Herr Rehberg, who is an excellent painter—the letter in which you say that you mean to be an Albrecht Durer—he asked me why I didn't bring you with me. But it is too soon for that; you must learn a great many things before you go to Italy. It is good that you have begun Greek; it is the finest language on earth. Be very industrious. Dear Luischen, you are learning very pretty hymns; and your little notes to me are very nice. I like especially the hymn, 'Thy Ways to God Command.' You must also learn some verses of the hymn, 'I'll sing to Thee with Heart and Mouth'; it is a beautiful hymn, that. Dear Emil, I would like to see you in your little new beaver dress; but you will have done wearing it when I come back. Be careful of it, you dear good little boy, and mind you love me. Your little letters give me much pleasure; you are very smart and a little Gottfried. And, Gottfried, it would do no harm if you—good-by, all of you, my dear good children.—Gottfried, August, Wilhelm, Adelbert; and you my little woman and little Emil, who are so fond of writing to me. Good-by. Behave well; be happy and diligent and obedient. Farewell! all of you."

Concerning the Gray Squirrel

It is not necessary to go to the woods to find the American gray squirrel. In the large cities he is one of the most popular denizens, a favorite with grown-ups and children alike. Indeed there is some likelihood of his becoming a much spoiled and pampered individual, so often does the public in general make it a point to supply him with peanuts. However, even in the public parks he still remains a lively, merry, little creature, capable of dashing up a tree with amazing speed and of swinging over into the next one with an agility which never ceases to delight the beholder.

Gray squirrels build their nests in large trees, sometimes in a hollow place in the trunk, occasionally in an abandoned crow's nest. They line the nests with all sorts of things. This past summer a lover of animals one day noticed a squirrel trying to carry away an empty burr-bag for a nest lining. She rolled it up and tried to carry it in her mouth, but it was such a cumbersome mouthful that she did not make much progress until the observer cut the bag into several pieces, after which Mrs. Squirrel was quite willing to take them away one by one.

It is a common sight in the public parks to see squirrels taking nuts from pedestrians' hands, and even perching on their shoulders or peeping into their coat pockets for more of the nuts. In some instances, where they have been fed on peanuts for a long time, they disdain to take a hard-shelled nut when it is offered, and may even refuse any but unshelled peanuts. It is, however, only the squirrels in city parks who are likely to be so particular. In towns and villages, they will accept any kind of a nut and generally go at once to bury it. In the cities, they seem to have learned that it is not necessary to lay up a winter store, and, even if instinct bids them bury a nut occasionally, they rarely look for it afterwards.

Although, as a rule, the squirrels disdain to eat bread and cake, they will eagerly accept a piece of bread which has been spread with peanut butter, and then after the manner of some youngsters, lick the butter off and throw the bread away. They are likewise fond of such confections as chocolate creams, and will try a doughnut, if it is hard enough.

For some reason or other, gray squirrels are not fond of cats. They sometimes will try to escape the watchful eye of the cat by flattening out on a

A Needed Rebuke

Martha Washington seems to have been fond of ceremony and to have had a considerable sense of personal dignity. According to one story, Nellie Custis, Miss Dandridge and some other girls who were visiting Nellie, came down to breakfast one morning at Mt. Vernon in dishabille and with their hair done up in curl-papers.

Mrs. Washington did not rebuke them, says the Youth's Companion, and the meal proceeded quietly until the announcement was made that some French officers of rank and young Charles Carroll of Carrollton had driven up. Thereupon the foolish virgins sprang up to leave the room in order to make more conventional toilet. But Mrs. Washington forbade them to do so and said that costume good enough for them to wear before General Washington was good enough for any guest of his.

THE HOME FORUM

Spiritual Understanding

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE thoroughly establishes the proverb, that "understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it." What particularly distinguishes Christian Science from other religious systems is that it gives an understanding of God which is at once clear, explicit, and scientific, whereas they, as a rule, substitute belief for unwavering faith, and too often blind credulity for the understanding of the absolute truth.

It is through spiritual sense that God or Truth is known. The so-called physical senses convey no information whatever to a man about God. They purport to tell him about matter, about the phenomenal, about material sensation; they are in fact, these so-called material senses, all there is of matter and the phenomenal. Spiritual understanding is just the understanding or knowledge of Spirit. And Spirit is another name for God, as Truth, Life, and Love are also names for Him. So that spiritual understanding comes to be the accurate knowledge of God and His attributes, obtained through spiritual sense of which Mrs. Eddy writes on page 209 of Science and Health: "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." Christian Science declares that God is infinite in every phase of His being; and then it deduces, by a logical process which is irresistibly correct, the spiritual truths about His nature, about His creation; and at the same time as these truths become revealed, whatever the human mind believes to be true, but which may perhaps be entirely false, will stand exposed for the fallacy it is. The higher the spiritual understanding of Truth possessed by a man the greater is his power to detect the false ring of untruth; and the clearer his spiritual understanding of Truth, the more readily can he distinguish between what is absolutely true and that which is only relatively true. Thus, for example, when it has dawned on the human mind that since Spirit is infinite, all that is real is spiritual, and that, consequently, matter is unreal, the human consciousness learns that only that which pertains to Spirit is absolutely true and that

what is associated with material belief can only be relatively so.

Spiritual understanding, as Mrs. Eddy discovered, is the most precious asset which any man can possess.

It is the remedy for every human ill.

Jesus of Nazareth possessed it in overflowing measure. That is why he could heal all manner of sickness, cast out every type of evil belief, and raise those who had fallen into the deep sleep of death. Jesus knew the Father so well, that is to say his consciousness was so full of Truth and Love, that when an erroneous condition of mind seemed to present itself before him for healing, his spiritual understanding of Truth destroyed the false belief and the healing took place.

It was his understanding, for instance, of the infinite activity of omniscient Mind which enabled him to heal the false belief of inaction typified by so-called paralysis. Whenever he detected the material lie against Truth, which apparently was causing the trouble, he realized the spiritual truth which the lie was counterfeiting and thereby reversed the error of mortal mind, liberating the human mind from its burden. What Jesus the Christ knew, Mrs. Eddy rediscovered; and Christian Science is the Science of Christian healing.

On the first page of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Christian Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, striking the chord which echoes throughout all her teaching, says, "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." What is brought very forcibly home to those who understand something of Christian Science is the fact that it is only through spiritual understanding that the faith Mrs. Eddy refers to can be obtained. Spiritual understanding gives human beings a faith which is entirely different from mere belief, because it is based on absolute knowledge. Only shall know the truth, and the truth



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The Gate of San Antonio, Tarragona, Spain

The town of Tarragona on the coast of Catalonia in Spain presents a great contrast to its not very distant neighbor, Barcelona, with its new buildings, busy streets, and general air of progress and modernity. Tarragona is still a quiet old town, at least such is the impression it gives to the stranger within its gates, and the most striking feature of the city seems still to be the remains of its now long distant greatness as the capital of Roman Spain. The town traces its history far back beyond Roman times. Tradition says it was an early Phoenician settlement, but in any case it was cer-

tainly an important Carthaginian colony and city, and the walls of the town, to this day, testify to their foundation of huge blocks of yellow stone, to the building capacity of the Carthaginian rulers of Tarragona. When in their turn the Romans came into possession of the place they made use of the already existing Carthaginian walls and added their own masonry to the work of their predecessors. A good part of these walls, showing plainly the work of the Carthaginian and of the Roman builders, with later additions, is still in existence, and is

one of the chief sights of Tarragona. Near the gate of San Antonio, there can also still be seen remains of the towers of the Roman capitol, built into the wall. Roman remains of various kinds, are plentiful in Tarragona, and that there is not more left of the amphitheater, the circus, the baths, and the temples of the ancient city is probably due quite as much to the medieval habit of regarding all ancient buildings as a convenient quarry, as to the various vicissitudes through which the place has passed. Many of the old houses of the present town of Tarragona are built of Roman ma-

terials. Only the distance of a short walk outside Tarragona are the splendid remains of a Roman aqueduct. It is not quite so large as that of Segovia or the Pont du Gard, but it is sufficiently imposing. It is finely situated, standing alone, with no other buildings near it, in a small valley, and its two great rows of arches get their full effect. As in ancient days, the country round Tarragona is still rich in maize and corn and fruit, and famous for its grapes, and it is easy to understand the affection of the Romans for this pleasant spot.

The Breton Parliament at Vitre, 1671

In 1671 the Breton Parliament was held at Vitre, three miles from Les Rochers, Madame de Sévigné's country house. She attended the estates and entertained "all Brittany," both at Les Rochers and at the Sévigné castle in Vitre. She speaks of the feasts

in a letter to her daughter, written from Vitre on Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1671:

"At length, my dear child, I am in the midst of the estates, otherwise the estates would have been in the midst of Les Rochers. Last Sunday just as I had sealed my letter, I saw four coaches and six drive into the court, with fifty armed men on horseback, several led horses, and a number of pages mounted. There were Messieurs de Chaulnes, de Rohan, de Lavardin, de Coëtlogon, de Lomaria, the Baronne de Guals, the Bishops of Rennes and St. Malo, the Messieurs d'Argouges, and eight or ten more whom I did not know. . . . M. de Chaulnes pressed me to go to Vitre; accordingly I arrived here on Monday night. Madame de Chaulnes gave me an elegant supper, with the comedy of 'Tartuffe' after it, not badly played, I assure you, for a strolling company. . . .

"Yesterday I received all Brittany at my Tower of Sévigné (Madame de Sévigné's town residence at Vitre). I was at the play again. It was 'Andromache'; it cost me above half a dozen tears,—enough in conscience for strolling players. . . . I wish you could see the elegance of M. de Lomaria, and in what style he takes off and puts on his hat: what airy grace! what precision! He outdoes all our courtiers, and might put them to the blush. . . . I shall stay here till Monday, and then shall retire to my solitude where I shall pass eight or ten days, after which I shall return to take my leave of them all; for the end of the month will see the end of the whole affair."

Imagination

"On Tuesday, July 8, in the year of grace 1763, Boswell called upon Dr. Johnson, who told him that he had been looking into the poems of a certain Scots Presbyterian Minister, but could find nothing in them. Boswell, ever eager to take up the cudgels for a brother Scot, said, 'Is there not imagination in them?' Johnson replied: 'There is in them what was imagination, but it is no more imagination in him than sound is in the echo. And his diction, too, is not his own—we have long ago seen "white-robed innocence" and "flower-spangled meads"'."

Thus quotes Lord Redesdale in his address to the Camden Art School, now published in "A Tragedy in Stone and Other Papers," and goes on to say that "the technical school which fulfills its mission is in very truth a school of Poetry. This being so, it behoves you to lay to heart Dr. Johnson's criticism of Dr. Ogilvy, and to take heed lest you lay yourselves open to the charge of borrowing or adapting to your own uses what was imagination in somebody else."

"The gift of Imagination appears to be the peculiar privilege of man. The architecture of the beaver is clever and ingenious, but the work of one beaver differs only from that of his fellow in the shape and nature of the wood at their respective command. The cells of a honeycomb, beautiful and mathematically correct as they are, differ in no particular from those in every other bee's construction. Every village boy knows that one thrush's nest is repeated, character

Traveling in New England Two Centuries Ago

Mistress Sarah Knight, a dame of high position in Boston, undertook, in 1704, a notable journey, from Boston to New Haven, thence to New York, and finally in less than five months' time, back to Boston. Her journal gives a faithful account of all that befell, and besides being amusing, affords many glimpses of the traveling customs of that day. Beginning at the starting point, we quote:

"Monday, Oct'r, ye second, 1704.—About three o'clock afternoon, I began my Journey from Boston to New Haven. Madam Billings . . . very kindly went with me to ye Tavern where I hoped to get my guide, And desired the Hostess to inquire of her guests whether any of them would go with me. . . . Upon this to my no small surprise, son John arose and

In George Eliot's Country

"There is no better way to plunge in medias res, for the stranger who wishes to know something of England," Henry James writes in his "English Hours," "than to spend a fortnight in Warwickshire. It is the core and center of the English world; midmost England, unmitigated England. The place has taught me a great many English secrets; I have been interviewing the genius of pastoral Britain. From a charming lawn—lawn delicious to one's sentient boot-sole—I looked without obstruction at a somber, soft, romantic mass whose outline was blurred by mantling ivy. It made a perfect picture, and in the foreground the great trees overarched theiroughs, from right and left, so as to give it a majestic frame. This interesting object was the castle of Kenilworth. It was within distance of an easy walk, but one hardly thought than one would have thought of walking to a purple shadowed tower in the background of a Bergheim or a Claude. Here were purple shadows and slowly shifting lights, with a soft hued, dusky country for the middle distance."

"If Warwickshire is Shakespeare's country," the writer goes on to say, "I found myself not dodging the consciousness that it was also George Eliot's. The author of 'Adam Bede' and 'Middlemarch' has called the rural background of those admirable fictions by another name, but I believed it long ago ceased to be a secret that her native Warwickshire had been in her intention. The stranger who treads its eternal stretched velvet recognizes at every turn the elements of George Eliot's novels—especially when he carries himself back in imagination to the Warwickshire of forty years ago. He says to himself that it would be impossible to conceive anything—anything equally rural—more sturdily central, more densely definite. It was in one of the old nestling farm-houses, beyond a hundred hedgerows, that Hetty Sorrel smiled into her milk

about 8 in the morning, I with the Post proceeded forward without observing anything remarkable; And about 2 afternoon. Arrived at the Post's second change, where the eastern Post met him and exchanged letters. Here, having called for something to eat, ye woman bro't in a Twisted thing like a cable, but something whiter, and laying it on the bord, tugg'd to bring it into a capacity to spread wch having w great pains accomplished she served in a dish of Pork and Cabbage."

"About Three afternoon went on with my Third Guide, who rode very Hard; and having crossed Providence Ferry, we come to a River wch they generally Ride through. But I dare not venture; so the Post got a Ladd and Cannon to carry me to tother side, and hee rid through and Led my horse. The Cannon was very small and shallow, so that when we were in she seem'd ready to take water, which . . . caused me to be very circumspect, sitting with my hands fast on each side, my eyes stedy, not daring so much as to lodg my tongue a hair's breadth more on one side my mouth than tother, nor so much as think on Lott's wife, for a wry thought would have oversett our wheret: But was soon put out of this pain . . . and rewarding my sculler, again mounted and made the best of our way forwards."

Thoughts of the Avon

It is the loveliest day that we have had. This lovely month, sparkling and full of cheer; The sun has a sharp eye, yet kind and glad; Colors are doubly bright: all things appear Strong outlined in the spacious atmosphere; And through the lofty air the white clouds go, As on their way to some celestial show.

The banks of Avon must look well today; Autumn is there in all his glory and treasure; The river must run bright; the ripples play Their crispest tunes to boats that rock at leisure; . . . —Leigh Hunt.

Some Japanese Poems

The following translations of the Japanese Hokku poems, which began with Basho, in the seventeenth century, are taken from "The Spirit of Japanese Poetry," by Yone Noguchi:

Today, at last today
I grew to wish to raise
The chrysanthemum flowers. —Ransetsu.

Autumn's full moon:
Lo, the shadows of a pine tree
Upon the mats! —Kikaku.

Yellow chrysanthemum, white chrysanthemum:
Why the other names for me
Are of no use. —Ransetsu.

Let day pass
Let night break." The frogs sing—they sing morning and eve. —Bunson.

Ah, how sublime—
The green leaves, the young leaves,
In the light of the sun! —Basho.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Allies' Reply

The reply of the Allies to the note of the United States' Government has been received, and it is scarcely possible to read it without discovering the highly technical and complicated nature of the controversy, and the corresponding need of extreme patience and care in dealing with the matter. The reply it may be objected is not the reply of the Allies, inasmuch as it is only signed by France and the United Kingdom. But this, of course, only means that France and the United Kingdom, as the two great naval powers of the Alliance, have been intrusted with the mandate of the whole body of the Allies in this matter of the blockade. If any neutral country doubts this, it has only to approach the foreign offices of the other powers in the Alliance to learn the fact. But no neutral foreign office is so badly informed as to doubt this, however loosely individuals may talk.

There was, none the less, at one time, some curious misconception, on this point, in certain quarters, and notes were actually drafted in ignorance of it: an error subsequently corrected. For months past, as a matter of fact, the French government has had its censors domiciled in the United Kingdom, so that the decisions of the censorship represent the decisions of the British and French governments, acting, in this matter of the mails, as the mandataries of the whole body of the Allies.

This being so, the conflict of opinion is seen to cover a very wide area, and the utmost diplomatic circumspection become necessary on account of the opportunities thus offered for further misconceptions and misunderstandings. The wisdom of this will appear to any person who will carefully study the note of the United States to the governments of France and the United Kingdom, and the reply of those governments. For it will be found that, in the extremely vague domain of international law, two perfectly established theories are in conflict, both of which have been recognized as part of the law of nations. The first admitted theory is the inviolability of neutral mail; the second, and this expressly agreed to by the President of the United States, is the right of a belligerent to inspect neutral mail in search for contraband. It must, consequently, be granted that these two requirements of international law are theoretical, since the enforcement of the one is bound to conflict with the acceptance of the other. In practice this is precisely what has occurred, and it is the endeavor to reconcile this conflict which is today so exercising the representatives of the state department in Washington, and the Allied foreign offices.

It may as well be frankly conceded that in every war the belligerents endeavor to strain the law of nations, with regard to neutrals, somewhat in their own favor. This, of course, was notably the case in the war of the North and South. The question of the exercise of sea power was then a very real one to the North, and certain new claims were then established, such as the theory of the continuous voyage and the right to the examination of neutral mails, which the Allied governments are naturally only too anxious to take full advantage of and stretch a little further today. Thus intercepted letters were made use of by the Federal States when occasion offered, and were actually laid before Congress. The misunderstanding which has arisen, therefore, is entirely one concerning the application of admitted rights.

The Secretary of State in Washington interprets the existing conventions in accordance with the views of his government, and the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, in London and Paris, interpret them in a different way, in accordance with the views of the Allies. This intensely intricate question is set out with admirable clarity in the dispatches of Mr. Lansing and Lord Grey, and no one who has not carefully read those two state papers can possibly hope to understand the question.

One instance alone will suffice to give an idea of the complications. Mr. Lansing's note insists that the practice of the Allies is contrary to the rule of Convention XI of The Hague, 1907, and constitutes a violation of accepted practice. The British and French governments take issue entirely with this, and point out, in addition, that this Convention was never ratified by six of the belligerents, and that, for this reason, Germany has denied its obligatory character, and availed herself instead of article IX of the Convention.

One other point of disagreement, this time between the Allied governments only, and that of Washington, will illustrate another phase of the complications. The right of examination of the mails has been conceded in theory, but in practice the utmost divergence of opinion prevails. Washington insists that this examination must take place at sea; London and Paris reply that, even if their methods were a technical irregularity, it would only be an additional cause of untold delay to passengers and confusion in the mail service to adopt the contention of Mr. Lansing. Furthermore, London and Paris draw the attention of Washington to the fact that Germany has not contented herself with examining mail at sea, but has destroyed it in bulk, whereas the Allies have contented themselves with the confiscation of contraband and of letters containing military information, detailing plots engaged in in neutral countries, and official correspondence intended for the German government, all surreptitiously and fraudulently committed to the mails.

It would be impossible to deal at greater length with the reply of the Allied governments without entering into a mass of technicalities and controversial statements, the mere recital of which would rapidly amount to little less than an abstract of the note itself. In such circumstances, those who wish to follow the controversy must make themselves acquainted with the facts at first hand, and if they will do this, two definite facts will emerge. First, that there is no conflict even of opinion between the government in Washington and the Allies as to facts; second, that whatever difference of opinion exists at all, is entirely confined to views and criticisms of the way

these facts have been approached in practice. In other words, to quote the exact language of the Allies' reply, "The government of the United States acknowledges it agrees with the Allied governments as to principles, but expresses certain divergent views and certain criticisms as to the methods observed by the Allies in applying the principles." This being the case, and it is to be presumed that the United States Government would agree to this presentation of the case, it should not be beyond the ability of the statesmen, on both sides of the Atlantic, to arrive at an accommodation which, whilst safeguarding the rights of the Allies, in the present world conflict, will satisfy the United States that no improper advantage is being taken of any forbearance she may agree to show in a conflict of opinions apparently scarcely reconcilable.

Illegal Farm Combines

ALLUSION already has been made in these columns to a phase of the struggle in New York city for an adequate supply of milk, which has to do with the producers' effort to shut off supply, the power to combine being used against the middleman distributor and the urban consumer, and violence and threats falling upon producers who venture to place their own dairy's output with urban customers at a price satisfactory to both, but not approved by the dairy league.

Other aspects of this lingering controversy have seemed more important to the press and to the public; but it is doubtful whether they are so. The temptation of the rural producer of food, of whatever kind, to be a monopolist, is none the less strong than the same tendency of the urban manufacturer of clothing, or of any of man's other necessities; and it may be that the anti-monopoly laws of recent enactment, which were aimed originally at manufacturers, transportation lines, and trading corporations, will now have to be used against the growers of cereals and the producers of all forms of food. Scrutiny of the conduct of these persons is certainly not likely to grow less lax because of the scale of prices of foods to which urban consumers must conform. Where producers and middlemen fall out and holdup in supplies follows, the public that buys often gets illuminating facts as to who really suffers in the bargaining.

New England folk have recently seen a case tried in which the court's verdict is that an association of potato growers in Maine has been guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade, the specific charge being that buyers who would not do business in the manner prescribed by the association had been blacklisted, and deprived of any supplies of potatoes from the Aroostook county region. In short, the producer, through the complacent middleman, practically controlled the terms on which sales could be made of the joint product of many growers to even more consumers, their weapon of punishment being the boycott and the blacklist.

An appeal is reported as likely to be made, but on a technicality, and not on a challenge of the justice of the decision of the United States district court. The producers claim exemption from the anti-monopoly provisions of the Clayton act, because they are farmers. The high court's decision on this claim will be awaited with great eagerness. If conceded, then there will be an effort in Congress to do away with the exemption. The farmer monopolist can be as anti-social and as selfish as any other foe of good government and of freedom of trade.

Civilian Rule and the Moros

ONE of the indictments against the present Governor-General of the Philippines, earlier in an administration that has done so much to extend natives' share in government, was his turning over Mindanao and Sulu to the rule of a civilian Governor backed only by the native constabulary. Since the earliest American occupation all the governors had been military officials, and they had regulars at their call. Previously the argument had been that the Muhammadan population was so fanatical, so unused to respect for law, and so given to violence that it was unsafe to deal with the province as other provinces were dealt with. Nothing but a rigid disciplinarian, with trained soldiers at his command, it was said, could be counted on to preserve a semblance of order and punish the tribesmen as they must be punished.

Governor-General Harrison had the temerity to think otherwise. He made a former executive secretary of the Philippine commission governor of the militant provinces. He withdrew the soldiers and left maintenance of law and order to the constabulary, natives, who were more suited for dealing with the outlaws than were soldiers from the United States. The provincial Governor, Frank Carpenter, and his policemen, settled down to their difficult task, with cynicism and skepticism dominant at Manila, in circles of officialdom where the old guard ruled.

The record, as now made up, is not one to encourage the extreme pacifist. There has been use of force as well as of persuasion and conciliation, but it has been without malice, and by Filipinos, not Americans, standing for law as over against lawlessness. "The whole Sulu archipelago is in a state of law, order and peaceful control," says Governor Carpenter, and this "with minimum of hatred and heartburns on the part of the population, which, in gradually increasing numbers, came to help us in our work of rooting out the lawless who were preying on the law-abiding."

Not a little of the success which the United States has had in working among what are admittedly the most difficult persons to deal with of all dwellers under the transplanted stars and stripes has been due to a wise course with regard to the religious problem. It began quite early in the period of American rule, and has continued. Not only have the Muhammadans been shown that they are not to be made to suffer for their creed, but they have been saved from a harring persecution that, under Spanish rule, developed aversion not only to the ecclesiastical proselytizers but to the faith the latter professed to teach. Fair dealing with the crescent has made it easier for the cross to gain native respect, and has modified Moro fanaticism.

Uruguay's Eight-Hour Law

DURING the administration of Sr. Batlle y Ordeñez, the small but flourishing state of Uruguay has, since 1911, experimented with more progressive legislation than in all its prior history. A positive character, with marked intellectual achievements, this statesman has been able to carry the state along a pathway toward collectivism; and this without driving away outside investors of capital, though often alarming them, and occasionally provoking action on the part of other governments. Still, on the whole, the new legislation stood the test of time fairly well until the world war broke out, since when some defects have been more apparent.

The social program that President Ordeñez had in view for Uruguayan society's adoption was one unfavorable to overlong labor; and to this end an eight-hour day was passed, which left no option with worker or with employer as to overtime, no matter how adequately paid, or how willing master and workman might be to toil. When the complications of the war tangled up the shipping industry of the South American countries, enforcement of this law on the ships that were left to do business proved so harassing that Uruguay was given the alternative of rescinding the law or losing her surviving trade facilities. She decided to rescind.

The present President, Dr. Feliciano Viera, like his predecessor, is a progressive, but he is amenable to the lessons of experience, and knows the difference between a theory and a condition. So, from the government side, there has been no opposition to the repeal of a dogmatic arbitrary law governing hours of labor. Whether, when customary conditions of shipping return, and there is a restoration of adequate tonnage, there will be another eight-hour law, less fixed in its terms, time will tell. Presumably there will be, for, broadly speaking, the national standards are unusually broad and progressive. Uruguay experiments, and Argentina profits by her experimentation.

The Steamship Savannah

SUBMARINE vessels have been passing to and fro between Great Britain and Canada for a considerable time. This fact has been known to many, although withheld from the general public. There is hardly an excuse for doubting that, with the return of peace, the dirigibles, and perhaps the aeroplanes, of several nations, will ply between Europe and America with regularity. It is reasonable to assume that the time that will have elapsed between the beginning of power aviation and the successful negotiation of passage, by an air vessel or machine, between the continents named, will not be so great as that which intervened between the first crude experiments of Robert Fulton and John Stevens and the adoption of steam for the propulsion of boats.

The Savannah was designed by John Stevens, and sailed from the Georgia port for the principal reason that Robert Fulton and Robert R. Livingston, and their associates, had, after the success of the Clermont was established, obtained a monopoly of steam navigation in the waters of New York state. Stevens was earlier than Fulton as an experimenter in steam navigation. He had perfected his plans for a steam vessel in 1789, and in 1804 and 1805 he built small vessels which showed that his plans were feasible. The Phenix, which he completed in 1807, followed.

But it is not with the first steamboat, or with the first steamship to make the Atlantic voyage that we now have to do. Ever since the time of Roger Bacon and Blasco de Garay, inventive genius had been paving the way for the achievements of Fulton and Stevens. Salomon de Caus, in 1615, and the Marquis of Worcester, in 1663, had each proposed the application of steam to paddle boats. After these there is a long line of inventors and experimenters, marked at intervals by such names as Papin, Newcomen, Jonathan Hulls, William Henry, James Rumsey, John Fitch, the Count de Auxiron, and the Marquis de Jouffroy, working and striving on the Fulda, on the Thames, on the Seine, or on the Potomac, each getting closer to the other, until Fulton and Stevens, almost simultaneously, reach for the problem and solve it.

However the first discovery of steam as a motive power, or its application to the propulsion of conveyances by land or water may be disputed, there is, fortunately, no question as to the right of John Stevens to the honor of designing the first steamship to make its way across the Atlantic. Compared with ships of moderate size in our day, that craft was little more than a toy. The tonnage of any one of several recent models of ocean liners is 165 times greater than that of the Savannah. She would look little larger than a launch beside the Olympic. She could carry only seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-five cords of wood. Yet she made the passage in twenty-six days, on eighteen of which she had used steam. Of course, as was the custom of Atlantic steam liners long afterward, she husbanded her fuel by using her sails whenever possible, but her experience established the feasibility of trans-Atlantic steam navigation.

As she approached Cape Clear, Ireland, and smoke was seen to issue from her, revenue cutters, cruising in the vicinity, assumed that she was a sailing vessel on fire. They were puzzled, however, to find that she outran them when they attempted to assist her, and when, finally, they brought her to by firing several shots, they were amazed to find that she was operated by a steam engine.

When she reached Liverpool and her achievement became known, she was given a hearty reception. Naval officers, noblemen, and representatives of the mercantile interests, visited her and showered compliments on her commander and crew. After remaining twenty-five days in Liverpool she sailed for St. Petersburg, on July 23, "getting under way with steam" and "a large fleet of vessels in company," according to a newspaper account of the time. On the 5th of September she took Lord Lynedoch, then traveling in northern Europe, on board at Stockholm, reaching Cronstadt on the 9th, having used steam on the whole passage. Reaching St. Petersburg a few days later, she remained there until Oct. 10, the recipient of many honors, and, setting sail for home,

arrived in Savannah on Nov. 30. Trans-Atlantic steam navigation, from this time on, made progress by leaps and bounds, the vessels growing larger and larger from year to year, until the Great Eastern was constructed. Her failure led to the belief that no vessel of such immense size could ever be successful. The Great Eastern was about half the tonnage of the first-class Atlantic liners of today.

Notes and Comments

THE buying of rare books is like the practice of forestry. The true forester recognizes that, whilst the sapling of today will not be a tree tomorrow, it will be a tree some day. So the true book collector looks ahead. He keeps an eye open for "a presentation quarto inscribed by Shakespeare to Ben Jonson," yet he does not neglect the book that may not be now, but will assuredly one day, be famous. As it has been well put, if we could get into the true perspective of our times, we should be able to gaze with the eyes of posterity on such prizes as gift books from Thomas Hardy to Swinburne. Such a book changed hands in an auction in London, recently. It was "Wessex Poems and Other Verses," and it was inscribed, "To Algernon Charles Swinburne, whose genius has for more than thirty years been the charm of Thomas Hardy, Dec., 1908."

THEN again, at the same sale there was a "juvenile corner." And to some people, one book that was there for sale, and did eventually change hands for very little, would have been worth a great deal. It was Thomas Hope's "Costumes of the Ancients," published in 1809. It was given to Swinburne when a little boy of 7 by his father. Why? But no matter. It was perhaps the first real book he ever had, and like all such books was no doubt an untold treasure. The recollection, somehow, inevitably comes of another small boy, Charles Lamb, poring over wonderful books and seeing wonderful things in the dark library of Samuel Salt in the Temple.

THAT satire has played an important and a useful part in the upraising of humanity to a higher sense of the fitness of things, no student of world progress will be likely to deny. It is indisputable that the great satirists, throughout all the ages, have lashed the wrong to uphold the right. But of real interest, at this time, would be George Bernard Shaw's views on Professor Bliss Perry's theory that satire is in a state of decay.

MISSISSIPPI was admitted into the sisterhood of states of the American Union on Dec. 10, 1817. Preparations are now being made for the celebration of its centenary. Among other plans agreed upon is one for the holding of industrial expositions at Gulfport. The grounds have been cleared, and buildings suitable to the housing of exhibits will soon be in course of erection. It is not intended to make an extravagant display, but rather to provide a quiet attraction that will induce thoughtful people, in all parts of the country, to visit Mississippi annually and see what the state has to offer, both in the line of business and pleasure, in midwinter. The idea is an excellent one. Mississippi is not known so well or so widely as it should be.

ON AN IRON MOUNTAIN train in Missouri, a short time ago, a young child gave unmistakable expression to a desire for milk. The conductor pulled the bell cord and stopped the train in front of a farmhouse, ran across the lot and succeeded in obtaining a supply of the food. The matter was brought to the attention of the manager of the road, and the conductor was summoned to appear in his presence. Was the trainman reprimanded? No, he was complimented and thanked for showing so much good sense and human kindness. Since passing into the hands of a receiver the Iron Mountain railway is evidently conducted with regard to the welfare of its patrons.

IF THE Pioneer Society of California has a valuable collection of coins, peculiar to that state and identified with its early history, of course it is not going to be tempted by any bid from an eastern collector to sell the collection en bloc. Nor should it take very long for Californians of means to see to it that the collection stays where it belongs, and that it is made a treasure of some distinctively state institution's museum.

BOTH invention and purpose must be credited to the women lawyers of New York city, who have decided to publish a magazine called "Oyez." Seldom, if ever, has that Anglo-French interjection been so used. But what is it that the Portia's wish the public to know? Facts about the present legal status of women, some of which are intolerable, some tolerable, and some commendable, but all debatable in the light of contemporary standards of justice.

NORTHWARD the Negro of the South of the United States is taking his way, to do the work that, prior to the war, white emigrants from Europe were wont to do. His new employers can make it profitable, financially, for him to shift his place of toil, and as, in addition, he gets more political power and suffers less racial ostracism, it is not surprising that he is moving. Southern employers of labor and northern trades unionists are concerned about the dimensions of the trend. Liberals among the Negroes welcome it.

A PREACHER in Boston recently announced that he had discovered a prophecy of the coming of the automobile, in these words, found in Nahum ii. 4. "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broadways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings." The Chronicle Herald of Macon, Mo., now claims priority of discovery for the Rev. G. E. Edwards, of that town, who cited the verse in a sermon more than a year ago. The point involved in the claim is, of course, one of local pride, not of sectional jealousy.